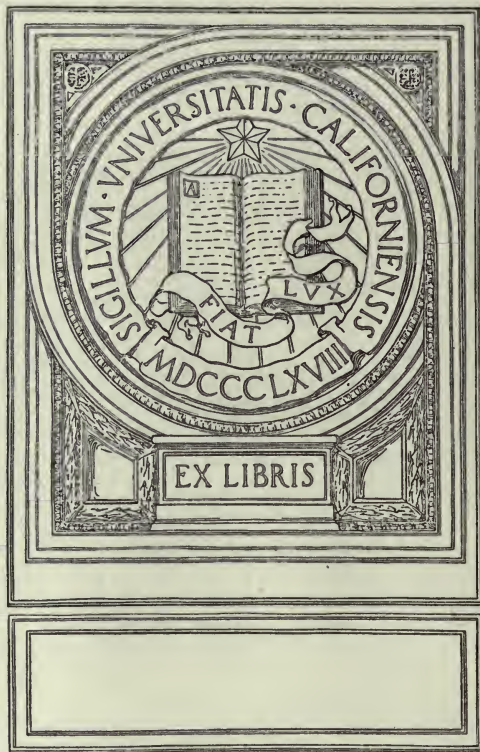


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HISTORY
OF
MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY,
BY
HON. JOSEPH A. WADDELL

YCO 4866





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Jos. A. Waddell.

History

OF

Mary Baldwin Seminary

(Originally Augusta Female Seminary)

From 1842 to 1905 Inclusive



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PREFACE.

The following historical sketch of the Mary Baldwin Seminary was prepared by the HON. JOSEPH ADDISON WADDELL, LL. D., at the solicitation of the Board of Trustees. He had been identified with the school to such extent that no account of it would be complete without the mention of himself in a way which his natural feeling of delicacy makes impossible. The Board has therefore appointed the undersigned committee to prepare this preface, expressing its grateful appreciation of his services and devotion.

About the year 1855 when Dr. Waddell's father, Dr. Addison Waddell, died, he was elected to succeed him as a member of the Board of Trustees, and soon after was made clerk of the Board, having held that office ever since, a period of fully fifty years. Throughout all this time he has been the Seminary's best friend, serving it with an affectionate devotion, only less than that he has given his home and his church, bestowing upon it freely his time and thought and ever ready to help it with his means when there was need for it. It is safe to say that nothing of importance has ever been undertaken without consulting him, few things have been done without his approval, and many things upon his suggestion.

At the most critical time in the history of the school it was his sagacious suggestion that saved it from extinction and resulted in its establishment upon a secure and permanent basis. This was in the year 1863, when the crisis of the war was approaching, when in the South industries were paralyzed and energies prostrated and hope was beginning to falter, that there was serious danger of having to close the Seminary. It was Dr. Waddell who then suggested that Miss McClung and Miss Baldwin be asked to take charge of the institution and succeeded in persuading them to undertake it. Miss McClung had had experience in the department she was to assume and was well known, but the credit was due to him of seeing in Miss Baldwin, whose experience and

acquaintance were both limited, something of the gifts that qualified her for her place and that afterwards made her famous. It is true he did not at that time suspect the extent and scope of her abilities, and that he mistook for a high degree of talent what proved to be no mean order of genius, yet he it is to whom we owe in this way the great opportunity which came to Miss Baldwin and the great career which followed. From that time on he became the most intimate and trusted adviser of the two distinguished Principals and their successor. They did not always follow his counsel in a slavish manner, yet they always respected and used it in forming their own opinions, so that his judgment has been a guiding influence in the moulding of the school. He could not always restrain what he thought at the time was their too daring enterprise. His watchfulness and his knowledge of affairs saved them from legal complications; his strong words sustained their courage and at critical moments in the administration and discipline of the school when a more masculine decision was needed, he has spared them pain and difficulty by assuming disagreeable responsibilities.

He has rendered these services without remuneration of any sort. He has ever regarded his proteges and their great school with a tender and ardent love, without jealousy of the one or inordinate pride in the other. Everything connected with the Seminary, its buildings, its grounds, its administrative policies, its courses of study, its school spirit all bear the impress of his warm heart and sound judgment.

At this day after more than a half century of service his bow abides in its strength and there is no one whose wishes are more consulted and whose opinion is more sought in the conduct of the school.

G. W. FINLEY,
A. M. FRASER,
Committee.

History of Mary Baldwin Seminary

Introductory

For some years early in the last century (19th) a succession of schools for girls were conducted in Staunton by different teachers, who were intimately associated with the Presbyterian church. The first of these remembered by me dimly, was conducted by a Mr. Easterbrook, a native of New England. I was a very young child at the time, and my recollection of the period is slight; but I remember that Mr. Easterbrook lived and had his school in the house now called "Hill Top," one of the Mary Baldwin Seminary buildings. How long Mr. Easterbrook resided here I do not know. On leaving Staunton, he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee. My impression is that he was much esteemed by the Presbyterians of Staunton and citizens generally.

The next Principal of a school of this sort was the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, also a native of New England. For several years he lived and conducted his school in a large frame house which stood at the north-east corner of Beverley street and Central Avenue, where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands. After teaching girls for a time, he became Principal of the Boys' Academy, on North New street, and held the position for a year or two. He frequently preached in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, when the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Smith, was absent. I do not remember, and have no means of ascertaining, how long he resided in Staunton, and where he went when he left here.

The next school for girls in Staunton, under Presbyterian auspices, was conducted by Mr. Robert L. Cooke, a native of Vermont, who came here immediately from Princeton, New Jersey. His school was held, for a part of his time at least, in a house which lately stood on the west side of North New street, the second house from

Frederick street, and familiarly known as the "Old Blackburn House." I cannot recall the date of his departure from Staunton. He returned to the North, and from the date of his departure till the year 1842, there was no school for girls in Staunton specially patronized by Presbyterians.

All the three schools just mentioned were private institutions, there being no incorporation or formal organization in charge of them, and each of the principals rented the premises occupied by them.

II.

Foundation of the Seminary, and Administration of Mr. Bailey.



IN the summer of 1842, the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey came to Staunton, in search of a place for the location of a female school, so called. What directed him to Staunton I do not know.

Mr. Bailey was a native of the State of Maine, but had lived for many years in South Carolina, where he was engaged in educational work. He was a man of superior ability, and could not have resided anywhere without being felt as a power in a community. He sought the acquaintance of Presbyterian ministers and people, and suggested the establishment here of a seminary of high grade for the education of girls and young women, distinctively under Presbyterian control. The suggestion was cordially received. A number of ministers and other gentlemen met from time to time to confer in reference to the matter, and after much consideration, in August, 1842, a "*Plan or Constitution of the Augusta Female Seminary*" was adopted and signed by the persons present, as follows :

I. OBJECT OF THE SEMINARY.

The founders of this Institution design it to afford the means of a thorough literary and christian education to the female youth of this portion of our country.

II. TRUSTEES.

1. There shall be a Board of Trustees consisting of 15 members, viz : Rev. F. McFarland, D. D., Col. James Crawford, Rev. Wm. Brown, Adam Link, Esq., John McCue, Esq., Rev. P. E. Stevenson, Dr. A. Waddell, Rev. S. J. Love, Jacob Baylor, Esq., Maj. John Marshall McCue, Wm. Frazier, Esq., A. S. Hall, Esq., Wm. M. Tate, Esq., James A. Cochran, Esq. and Rev. B. M. Smith.

2. To the trustees shall pertain the duty of managing the funds and property of the Seminary, and by all proper means promoting the interests of the Institution.

3. The trustees shall elect their own officers, make their by-laws, and fill vacancies in their own way.

4. The Board shall meet at least once annually, and oftener on their adjournment. One-third shall constitute a quorum, except on the occasion of electing a Principal, when it shall require four-fifths of the whole number, and of electing a trustee, when it shall require a majority.

III. OF THE PRINCIPAL.

1. To the Principal shall be assigned the regulation of the studies and classes of the Seminary and the discipline of the pupils, subject to the supervision of the Board.

At as early a period as practicable after entering on the duties of his office, he shall lay before the Board a scheme of instructions, together with a list of such textbooks in the various departments as he may deem proper.

IV. OF THE INSTRUCTORS.

The Principal may employ temporary aid in the Institution at his own charges for any time less than one scholastic year, the same person not being eligible for two consecutive years; but all permanent instructors shall be elected by the trustees, and shall be required to conform to such regulations as the Principal, under sanction of the Board, may prescribe.

V. TERM OF OFFICE.

The Principal and Instructors shall be elected without condition of time. Should any of them desire to leave the Institution, or should the Board decide that the interests of the Institution require such a procedure, five months previous notice should be given in either case, unless the party notified should remit the obligation, and provided always that the cause of (sentence not completed.)

VI. PUPILS.

1. Every pupil applying for admission to the Seminary shall submit to an examination on literary attainments by the Principal, or one of the Instructors (in presence of any member or members of the Board, should such attend.)

2. The Pupils are expected to conduct themselves with propriety within and out of school, subject to such regulations as the Principal may prescribe.

VII. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Principal, as heretofore provided, shall designate the course of studies subject to the supervision of the Board. But it is hereby especially stipulated that such courses shall always contemplate a daily recitation by all the pupils able to read, of a portion of the sacred Scriptures.

VIII. ADMENDMENTS.

Amendments may be made in this plan by a vote of three-fourths of the whole number of Trustees.

Signed by 12 of the Trustees named in the 2nd article, these members apparently being absent at the time, viz: Col. James Crawford, Rev. S. J. Love, and James A. Cochran, Esq.

Dr. McFarland was pastor of Bethel church, Wm. Brown, pastor of Augusta Church, Mr. Stevenson, pastor of Staunton church, Mr. Love, pastor of Hebron church, and Mr. Smith, pastor of Tinkling Spring and Waynesboro churches.

The Rev. Dr. John Hendren, pastor of Union church, sometime afterwards became a member of the Board.

At a meeting held in September, 1842, the Board of Trustees organized by the election of the following officers:

REV. FRANCIS MCFARLAND, D. D., President,
COL. JAMES CRAWFORD, Vice President,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, Secretary,
ALEXANDER S. HALL, Treasurer.

Mr. Bailey was elected Principal, with his wife as assistant. He submitted to the Board a scheme of instructions and a list of text-books.

A body of by-laws having been adopted, in accordance with the 7th, the Board was divided into five classes or committees of three members, each consisting of one clergyman and two laymen, to visit the school monthly and be present at the usual daily exercises.

An address to the people of Augusta County, setting forth the principles upon which the school was based and to be conducted, was reported by a committee of which the Rev. B. M. Smith was the chairman, was adopted and ordered to be published.

On motion of Mr. Frazier a committee of five was appointed to procure a site on which to build a suitable edifice for the Seminary, viz: James A. Cochran, Dr. A. Waddell, Wm. M. Tate, Wm. Frazier and Adam Link. Only a school house was contemplated.

Mr. Bailey had, by invitation, attended all the meetings mentioned and participated in the proceedings.

The school was opened during the fall of 1842, and was conducted for some months in the upper rooms of a frame house, which stood at the south-west corner of New street and Court-house Alley, where the Eakleton Hotel now stands, the lower floor of the house being used as a Cabinet-maker's shop. It was soon removed, however, to the large frame house on the north side of Greenville Avenue near the present Gas Works, which is still standing. Mr. William Craig was tenant of the house, and furnished one or more rooms for the school. He also furnished board to sundry pupils from the country.

The number of pupils and general success of the school were satisfactory to the Principal and Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board held Friday, July 16, 1843, a communication was received from Mr. Bailey, and by request he appeared and made statements in response to

the successful operation of the school during the previous year.

On motion, Messrs. Hall, Waddell, Crawford, Cochran and Link were appointed a Financial Committee to make inquiries concerning the whole subject of the future location and management of the Seminary.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, agreeably to the constitution, was held Friday, July 14, 1843.

The Financial Committee appointed on June 16, made a report which was adopted, in substance as follows :

1. That the Board proceed to devise the ways and means for the erection of a suitable Seminary building, and that subscription papers be immediately opened on the basis that no subscription should be considered binding until the sum of \$2500 should be subscribed.

2. That the building be erected on the lot of the Presbyterian church in Staunton, on such terms as might be agreed upon by the Trustees of the Seminary and the Trustees of the church.

3. That for the next scholastic year the Seminary should continue where it then was, upon Mr. Craig's furnishing an additional room, &c.

4. That a committee be appointed to contract for the materials and making of suitable furniture for the school.

5. That the sum of \$50 for the rent of the next year be met by a *pro-rata* charge upon the pupils, and that the cost of new furniture be defrayed out of such subscriptions as might be obtained for the general object of building.

6. That a committee be appointed to solicit from the patrons of the school contributions to make up the sum of \$38 due on last year's rent.

James A. Cochran, Dr. A. Waddell and Alexander S. Hall were appointed a committee for opening subscriptions and for the general supervision of the business of subscriptions.

John McCue, Wm. M. Tate and Rev. B. M. Smith were appointed a committee to confer with the Trustees of the Presbyterian church on the subject contained in the 2nd of the foregoing resolutions.

The Rev. Messrs. Smith, Stevenson and Brown were appointed a committee to adopt and publish an expression of the Board as to the past operations of the Seminary, and its arrangement and prospect for the future.

It will be observed that no provision was made by the Trustees for boarding pupils from abroad, but parents or guardians of such pupils were left to obtain accommodations in private families of the town. Mr. Wm. Craig, the tenant of the house in which the school was held, furnished board to a number of non-resident pupils.

The church lot on which it was proposed to erect a Seminary building, was the ground between the church and New street. This ground was originally and for many years a most unsightly spot, being used as a brick-yard. Having been purchased by the congregation, it was enclosed, graded and planted with trees. The deed of conveyance to the trustees of the church is dated May 13, 1841, (in the Clerk's office of the County Court, Deed Book 62, page 84) but the ground was purchased and improved several years before that date.

The Board of Trustees met again at the Seminary, Tuesday, September 5, 1843.

At this meeting, a memorandum of the agreement proposed by the committee of the Seminary to the Trustees of the church, together with the attested minutes of the proceedings of the church trustees sanctioning and accepting the same, was reported and approved. The agreement stipulated that the Trustees of the Seminary should erect, on the lot of ground belonging to the congregation, on which their house of worship stands, a brick building not less than 30 by 50 feet, two stories high and suitable for the purposes of the Seminary, one room in the building to be used for such purposes as the church authori-

ties might assign, not inconsistent with the main purpose of the building; provided always that the pastor and other officers of the church shall be in full communion with the Presbyterian church in the United States known as the "Old School Presbyterian Church." And the Trustees of the church guarantee to the Trustees of the Seminary possession in perpetuity of the said building, with the exception of the one room; provided always that the Seminary shall be managed by a Board of Trustees of which three-fourths shall be ministers or members of the Old School Presbyterian church. It was further agreed that a formal contract on the part of the Trustees of the church should be executed as soon as the Trustees of the Seminary should be incorporated by act of the Legislature.

A building committee, with discretionary powers was appointed, consisting of Dr. A. Waddell, A. S. Hall, J. A. Cochran, A. Link and Wm. Frazier.

At a meeting of Trustees, October 18, 1843, pledges were mutually given by several gentlemen present, as well for themselves as on behalf of others not present, that they would enter into a contract to become personally responsible for the sum requisite to erect the Seminary building.

The corner stone of the first Seminary building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, June 15, 1844. A copper plate inscribed with the names of the trustees, officers and pupils, &c., was deposited in the stone, and also a copy of the Bible enclosed in oil silk, with the superscription: "The only Rule of Faith and first text-book of the Augusta Female Seminary." After this the Rev. B. M. Smith delivered an address, which was published. The stone, under the direction of the President of the Board, was then set in its place by the operative masons.

June 28, 1844, was the last day of the second scholastic year, and a large number of spectators, ladies and gentlemen, attended the examinations and other exercises of the school, which began on the morning of Thursday

the 27th, and was continued through the following day.

Mr. Bailey issued at this time a small pamphlet containing the names of officers and pupils of the Seminary, &c., and the address of Mr. Smith at the laying of the corner stone. Only one copy of the pamphlet survives at this day. The number of pupils during the second year was only 60 (sixty) and among them was Mary Julia Baldwin.

Pupils of the Augusta Female Seminary, during its first year, 1843-4.

Mary A. Ast,
*Mary C. Baylor,
*Catharine J. Baylor,
*Maragret S. Bell,
*Sarah A. Bell,
Selina M. Bagly,
Mildred A. Bagly,
*Jane A. Bare,
Mary J. Baldwin,
*Sarah J. Crawford,
*Francis M. Crawford,
Susan V. Crawford,
Susie M. M. Clarke,
Margaret C. Calvert,
Annie R. Cooper,
Francis A. Carrol,
*Rachel M. Christian,
*Susan F. Craig,
*Sarah H. Douglass,
*Amanda E. McCue,
*Virginia C. Dupuy,
Margaret A. Fultz,
Amanda C. Fultz,
Elizabeth E. Fuller,
Lucy A. M. Grove,
Augusta V. Grove,
Julia F. Grove,
Elizabeth E. Goodsby,
Caroline Hall,

*Christinia V. Harnsberger,
*Rebecca A. Ingles,
Harriet A. T. Kyle,
Elizabeth V. Lyle,
Martha A. Lyle,
*Emily S. Link,
*Nanny E. L. Montgomery,
*Martha J. McCue,
*Sarah J. McCue,
Sommerville N. May,
Mary J. May,
Eliza J. McCoy,
Catharine S. Parry,
Susan F. Ruff,
Margaret S. Parrent,
*Emeline L. Sproul,
*Caroline A. Sieg,
*Catharine H. Sieg,
*Mary J. Sterrett,
*Susan Thompson,
*Mary M. Trimble,
Margaret E. R. Tapp,
*Sarah F. G. Taylor,
*Juliet C. B. Taylor,
Catharine S. Waddell,
*Martha M. Waddell,
Susan McC. Willson
Mary A. Warden.

Names of pupils not living in town are marked thus (*)

At a meeting of Trustees on Monday, July 22, 1844, David Fultz, Esq., was elected a member of the Board, in place of the Rev. P. E. Stevenson, who had removed from the state.

The Rev. Dr. McFarland, the Rev. Wm. Brown and John McCue, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare and publish in the "Watchman of the South" "an expression of the principles and plan upon which the school is founded and conducted."

As far as the record of proceedings show, there was no meeting of the trustees from July 22, 1844, till the year 1846. In the meanwhile the Seminary building was erected and delivered to the Trustees and by them to the Principal, Rev. R. W. Bailey. This was the central building with the portico and columns in front. The large room on the lower floor was set apart for the use of the Presbyterian congregation, and was occupied for several years as a Lecture Room. Above that, in the second story, was the main school room. Several smaller rooms in both stories were used by the Principal for various purposes.

On January 30, 1845, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act incorporating *Augusta Female Seminary*.

The act provided for a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen members, self-perpetuating, with the privilege of increasing the number to twenty. It presented that lands, goods and chattels held by the Seminary should not exceed in value the sum of \$30,000. Five Trustees were constituted a quorum to transact ordinary business; but a majority was required to elect officers and teachers, and to fill vacancies in the Board caused by death, resignation or removal.

The Trustees named in the act were ; 1. Francis McFarland. 2. James Crawford. 3. William Brown. 4. Adam Link. 5. John McCue. 6. David Fultz. 7. Addison Waddell. 8. Solomon J. Love. 9. J. Marshall McCue, 10. William Frazier. 11. Alexander S. Hall. 12. William

M. Tate. 13. James A. Cochran. 14. Benjamin M. Smith.

The name of Jacob Baylor, the 15th member, having been omitted, accidentally, in the act as printed, he was afterwards formally elected a member of the Board. The number of members was never increased to 20, or beyond 15.

The Trustees met again in 1846, the month and day being strangely omitted in the the record and proceedings, but it was probably at the close of the session of 1845-6.

The Secretary having read the act of incorporation passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, it was unanimously accepted, and the Board organized *de vora* under the charter, by the election of officers, as follows:

REV. FRANCIS MCFARLAND, D. D., President,

REV. JOHN HENDREN, D. D., Vice President,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Secretary,

ALEXANDER S. HALL, Treasurer.

The Rev. Rufus W. Bailey and Wm. Bailey were elected Principals.

The Principal presented an account showing the sums collected by him during the past four sessions, for incidental expenses, the sum of 50 cents being required of each pupil. The total amount was \$134, out of which the rent due to Mr. Craig and other expenses were paid. It appeared incidentally that the average number of pupils during those years was 66.

Mr. Bailey was authorized to fit up the basement underneath the parlor, and to make other improvements, chargeable to the contingent fund.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Presbyterian church for the purpose of formally ratifying the contract previously entered into with them by the Trustees of the Seminary. Of this, however, we hear nothing more. The contract was not formally ratified, and the Trustees of the Seminary having no legal title, were practically "squatters" on the

domain of the church (!) The Seminary, as a corporation, at this time and for many years, owned no property whatever, except a few articles of cheap furniture.

At the same meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the high sense of the Trustees of the qualifications of the Principal as a teacher, and of the manner in which he had discharged the responsible and onerous duties of his office.

At a special meeting of the Board, December 26, 1847, a committee was appointed to prepare and publish an address setting forth the views and opinions of the Trustees in regard to the conduct and present condition of the school.

The members of the Board were classified in committees to attend monthly examinations of the pupils.

Wm. Frazier, Esq., was appointed to deliver an address to the pupils on the last Friday in January, 1848.

On June 28, 1848, a committee previously appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, made a report which was adopted. The existing "constitution" having been superseded by the charter, its various provisions were declared to be operative as by-laws as far as consistent with the charter. The Board of Trustees was made to consist of not more than twenty members instead of fifteen. It was further provided that any Trustee failing to attend the meetings of the Board without sufficient excuse, shall be considered as having forfeited his seat.

The following Regulations were adopted at a meeting of the Board, August 2, 1848;

1. Pupils of the Seminary shall be carefully instructed in the principles of christian truths. For this purpose the whole school shall be assembled in the school room every Sabbath morning, at a suitable hour, for reciting to the Principal and other teachers such lessons in the Scriptures and in the catechisms of the Presbyterian church as the Principal shall appoint. This time shall be so arranged that the pupils may all proceed from the school room to

the church where they shall be expected to attend with appropriate deportment on the sermon. From the obligations of this Regulation, or any part of it, no pupil shall be exempt except by personal or written request of the parent or guardian.

2. All visiting or receiving visits by the pupils is prohibited, except within the period from the close of the afternoon session of school till sun down, and on Friday till 10 o'clock, P. M., with the whole afternoon of Saturday.

3. No pupil shall pay a visit in town or shall leave town, except when sent for by her parents, or on permission granted by the Principal or the persons with whom she boards.

4. No visiting or attentions to the pupils by young persons of the other sex shall be allowed, except in the presence of the head of the family in which she boards, or some authorized substitute.

5. The Principal is charged with the duty of enforcing these Regulations.

6. A copy of these Regulations shall be furnished to all persons proposing to take pupils of the Seminary as boarders.

The Principal was permitted to associate with the Rev. S. Matthews in his management of the Seminary, if found desirable and practicable.

A meeting of the Trustees was held in January, 1849, at which Mr. Bailey tendered his resignation as Principal of the Seminary. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution was adopted expressing the high appreciation by the Trustees of the long and valued services of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in the cause of female education, in connection with the Seminary, and the assurance that they would carry with them the cordial wishes of the Board for their personal happiness and prosperity.

Whether the resignation of Mr. Bailey took effect at the close of the half session, January 31, 1849, or the

end of the full annual session, in June, 1849, does not distinctly appear from the proceedings of the Trustees. Probably it took effect on January 31st, as a committee of the Board was appointed at this meeting to provide for instruction in the department of music for the next session of five months.

There are no means of ascertaining the average number of pupils each year during Mr. Bailey's administration as Principal; but it rarely, if ever, reached the number of 70. Yet the success of the school met the expectations of its patrons. Several accomplished assistant teachers were engaged by Mr. Bailey during his term of service.

After resigning his connection with the Seminary, Mr. Bailey acted as agent of the American Colonization Society, for some years, residing in Staunton, and vicinity. He finally died in Texas. His portrait is suspended in the parlor of the Seminary.

Administration of Rev. Samuel Matthews, Rev.
 Wm. G. Campbell, Rev. Wm. B. Browne,
 Mr. William H. Marquiss and Mr.
 John B. Tinsley.



AT the meeting in January, 1849, after Mr. Bailey's resignation, the Rev. Samuel Matthews was elected Principal of the Seminary; but whether he entered upon his duties the first of February, or at the beginning of the next session, the record does not show.

Mr. Matthews soon became discouraged, and in December following his election, addressed a note to the Board "unconditionally resigning the situation of Principal," to take effect at the end of the scholastic year, June, 1850.

The resignation was accepted at a meeting held December 25, 1849, and a committee was appointed to procure a successor. From what place Mr. Matthews came and to what place he went, I cannot learn.

Mr. Alexander S. Hall, a member of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the Seminary, having departed this life, Mr. Davis A. Kayser was appointed Treasurer, at a meeting held April 10, 1850.

At the same meeting, the Rev. B. M. Smith from the committee of correspondence, on the subject of procuring a Principal to take charge of the Seminary at the close of Mr. Matthews' term, made a report consisting of various letters and testimonials from different gentlemen with whom the committee had corresponded.

The Board declined to elect a Principal at that time, and instructed the Secretary to advertise in the Philadel-

phia "Presbyterian" and the "National Intelligence" of Washington, D. C., that an election would be made on Monday, May 20th, next.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of raising a fund to procure a chemical and philosophical apparatus for the Seminary.

The Board met again May 20, 1850, and the Secretary reported that letters had been received from seven gentlemen applying for the position of Principal, viz: 1 from Maine, 2 from New York, 1 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, and 1 from North Carolina.

None of these gentlemen were put in nomination, and the Board proceeding to elect, Mr. John L. Campbell, of Richmond, Kentucky, (afterwards for many years a Professor in Washington College and Washington & Lee University, Lexington Virginia) was nominated and unanimously elected Principal of the Seminary.

On June 14, 1850, at a called meeting of the Board, the Rev. B. M. Smith reported that Mr. J. L. Campbell had declined the appointment tendered to him.

Whereupon, the Rev. Dr. Hendren nominated the Rev. Wm. G. Campbell, pastor of Shemariah church, Augusta County, for the office of Principal, and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Campbell took charge of the Seminary on the 1st of September, 1850. But on the 27th of January following, he was released, at his request from the office of Principal, to take effect on the 31st of the same month, January, 1851.

As far as appears there was "no school" during the remainder of the scholastic year.

The Rev. William B. Browne, of Hillsboro, North Carolina, was elected Principal, on May 26, 1851, and entered upon the duties of his office in the following September. During his term the school was moderately successful.

On April 7, 1852, the Board resolved that it was de-

sirable to provide a suitable residence for the Principal, and a committee was appointed to open subscription books for necessary means. Another committee was appointed to secure a suitable site for the proposed building. For a time it was proposed to erect the new building on a lot to be procured for the purpose; but finally it was determined to add to the school house already built, the congregation of the Presbyterian church having consented thereto.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, the committee on subscriptions reported that the sum of \$1400 had been secured.

On January 3, 1853, the Board authorized a Building committee to contract for the erection of the addition to the Seminary, according to the plan that day reported, when satisfied that reliable subscriptions within \$500 of the estimate cost had been secured. On the 28th of September, of the same year, the restriction imposed on the Building committee as to expenditures was removed. That is, the Committee was authorized to proceed, in the expectation of obtaining the necessary amount of money by general contributions.

The Board of Trustees held various meetings after September 28, 1853, and before July 4, 1857, but the record of proceedings has been lost.

In the meantime the addition to the school house had been erected, consisting of the two wings to the former central building. The addition furnished a residence for the Principal and accommodations for 15 to 20 boarding pupils. After the completion of the addition, the basement room of the eastern wing was used for many years by the Presbyterian congregation as a Lecture Room, instead of the room on the first floor of the original building.

Many changes had occurred in the Board of Trustees, on account of deaths, resignations or removals, and the election of new members. The Rev. William Browne had

taken the place of Dr. McFarland as President ; and Jos. A. Waddell having been elected a member in place of his father, who died in 1855, was appointed Secretary, and has held that office continuously to the present time.

The Rev. Wm. B. Browne resigned the office of Principal in 1856, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Wm. H. Marquiss was the next Principal, and the first to occupy the addition to the Seminary. Owing to the loss of records, it is impossible to state the date of Mr. Browne's resignation, and of Mr. Marquiss' election.

Mr. Marquiss soon became dissatisfied with his position, and on June 24, 1857, addressed a letter to the Trustees, stating that his continuance to hold the office of Principal depended upon the following conditions: 1st. The completion of the boarding house, &c., in time for the next session; 2nd. The estimate the Board placed upon his losses, and their willingness to give him remunerative advantages for the future; and 3rd, Upon the Board securing to the Seminary the privacy becoming a female boarding school. (He objected to members of the congregation entering the gate on New street, and passing immediately in front of the Seminary, while going to and returning from church, the way around being unpaved, rugged and often muddy.)

The Trustees replied to the letter of Mr. Marquiss at a meeting held July 4, 1857, by resolutions declaring that having already incurred heavy pecuniary liabilities, they did not find themselves in a situation to increase their responsibilities in that respect, and were unable to extend more satisfactory arrangements than those which had been already made.

This response of the Board having been communicated to Mr. Marquiss, he appeared before the Board and stated that he would discontinue his connection with the Seminary.

During the erection of the two wings, probably every member of the Board of Trustees believed that a sufficient

amount to pay the costs had been subscribed by friends of the school. But the money had not been collected, and it required time to gather it in. It was necessary, however, to make weekly payments to the contractor to keep his employees at work. Thereupon, at a meeting of the Board it was proposed that money be borrowed from one of the Staunton banks, on the personal credit of members who should sign notes to be discounted. This plan was agreed to, and six members signed notes from time to time as money was needed, and the loans thus made were kept alive by renewals for several years.

The six members referred to were, the Rev. William Brown, the President, Wm. M. Tate, John Trimble, John D. Imboden, Davis A. Kayser, and Jos. A. Waddell. Other members of the Board declined or failed to sign the notes, and did not come to the relief of the six, when the crisis arrived. It came when the President who had been relied upon chiefly in respect to subscriptions, unexpectedly announced that we need not depend upon any subscription list, and all that could be done was for the drawers of the notes in Bank to make their arrangements and pay up.

At a meeting held July 21, 1857, the Treasurer, Davis A. Kayser, reported that the amount due the Bank for which it held the notes of six of the Trustees, was about \$3,221.53.

At the same meeting, a committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, a part of what was known as the "Shyres fund." This fund consisted of a sum of money left by the will of an old woman named Shayres (pronounced Shires) to Mr. Samuel Clarke for the education of poor children of the town. Mr. Clarke had recently died, and the administrator of his estate sought the advice of the Circuit Court for Augusta County as to the disposition of the money.

The Seminary Trustees asked that one-fourth of the fund be turned over to them on condition of furnishing free tuition to three indigent young girls living in

Staunton. The plan was approved by the Court, and the fund was ultimately divided equally amongst the four incorporated schools of the town, viz: The Staunton Academy for boys, the Augusta Female Seminary, the Episcopal Institute and the Wesleyan Female Institute, each receiving the sum of \$1,062.13.

The next meeting of Trustees was held August 24, 1857, eight members being present.

At this meeting Mr. John B. Tinsley, late of Statesville, N. C., was elected Principal of the Seminary, and it appears incidentally that he entered upon his duties soon after his election.

Mr. Tinsley was assisted in the school by his two daughters and other competent teachers. His success for three or four years was apparently satisfactory to him, he having a number of boarders, and many day scholars.

At a meeting on July 10, 1858, a copy of the decree of the Circuit Court, procured June 19, 1858, in the case of Clarke's administrator vs. The Town of Staunton, in the matter of the Shayres fund, was examined and its terms and conditions were accepted. The decree appointed commissioners to select the beneficiaries of the fund. Since the establishment of Public Free Schools, however, the three free pupils have been appointed by the Superintendent or Trustees of the Staunton Schools.

The Treasurer was authorized to receive the portion of the Shayres fund assigned to the Seminary.

At several subsequent meetings of the Board the proceedings related chiefly to the indebtedness of the Seminary, efforts being made to ascertain the amount, and to obtain means of payment. One proposition was to procure from the congregation of the Presbyterian church the transfer of the fee simple title to the Seminary lot to the Board of Trustees; or for authority to lease the lot and buildings for not less than twenty years.

On July 13, 1860, a resolution was adopted requiring the Principal to pay a rent of not more than \$250 a year,

provided the scheme of a long lease should not be carried out.

Dispairing of obtaining necessary funds by general contributions or otherwise, at a meeting of Trustees held October 27, 1860, the following resolution was adopted :

“That if Messrs. Wm. M. Tate, Davis A. Kayser, Jos. A. Waddell, John D. Imboden, John Trimble and Wm. Brown will provide for the payment of three thousand (\$3,000) of the debt upon the Seminary, that they shall be entitled to the rents annually accruing until they shall be fully indemnified.”

And at a meeting held November 10, 1860, the President and Treasurer were authorized and directed to issue bonds to the six members first named, for five hundred dollars each, bearing date December 1, 1860, upon the said parties furnishing satisfactory evidence of their having paid that amount of debt due at that date.

The bonds were accordingly executed and delivered. No rents were ever actually paid by any Principal, the amount assessed being always expended in repairs and improvements.

But it would seem that the Trustees received considerably more money than the indebtedness of the Seminary required. Thus :

Received from the Shayres fund	\$ 1,062.13
Paid by six of the Trustees	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Total received	\$ 4,062.13
Amt. of debt reported by Trustees, July 11, 1859	3,221.53
	<hr/>
Surplus	\$ 840.60

It is probable, however, that the debts exceeded the amount reported by the Treasurer, as *about* the sum of \$3,221.53. All debts, whatever the amount, were paid, and gave no further trouble (except the sum due the six

trustees.) The general excitement on account of the public events which resulted in the war of 1861-5, absorbed the attention of the Trustees, as well as all other people, and there never was any final investigation or settlement of these financial matters.

Mr. Tinsley kept the school open in the years 1860-1, 1861-2 and 1862-3. The number of pupils being reduced, and the places of boarders being filled by refugees from places in the vicinity of the contending armies.

Administration of Miss Baldwin.



THE record of proceedings of the Board of Trustees indicate that no meeting was held after November 10, 1860, till November 16, 1867. The period of the war which intervened, distracted the attention of most people, and moreover, while the school was maintained, nothing in regard to it seemed to require a meeting of the Trustees.

Between the dates first mentioned, the Secretary of the Board entered in the record book the following

Memorandum.

“At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the —day of—1863, of which no record was made, Miss Mary J. Baldwin and Miss Agnes R. McClung were elected Principals of the Seminary. The former was vested with authority and full control over the school, the appointment of teachers, &c.; and the latter to have charge of the boarding department, The said Principals to make such arrangements between themselves in regard to a division of profits” [if *any*, it might have been added, for no profits were anticipated] “as they may see fit. The question of rent was postponed for future consideration, with the understanding that no rent was to be expected immediately.”

The instalment of Misses McClung and Baldwin in the Seminary requires a more particular account of it.

By the summer of 1863, every school in the town had been closed because of the distraction of the war. Mr. Tinsley held on till the month of July or August, and then resigned the office of Principal, proposing to remove from Staunton. Thereupon, Misses McClung and Baldwin were

induced to take charge of the school as joint Principals.

Having been the first to suggest this arrangement, and particularly active in bringing it to pass, I may, without improperly intruding myself, relate other facts in connection with it, as it led to the foundation of the school on a firm and permanent basis, and to the most unexpected results generally.

Misses McClung and Baldwin had long been intimately acquainted and were in most respects, kindred spirits, earnest, philanthropic christian women.

The former, much the older of the two, was a thoroughly trained house-keeper, noted for her good sense and kindness of heart. Being thrown out of employment during the early period of the war, she was restive at being idle and dependent, and frequently expressed to friends near her, her desire to open a boarding house.

Miss Baldwin was reared in Staunton by her maternal grand-parents, and as far as known was highly esteemed for her mental culture and spirit of benevolence. Previous to the war there was no public free schools in Staunton, and her feelings were enlisted in behalf of the many poor children growing up without an education. Having a small patrimony, furnishing her some means, she rented a school room, and inducing several young women to assist her, she opened a charity school. She was the soul of the enterprise, and conducted it successfully for several years. I had been brought into intimate acquaintance with her, and she stated to me that if she survived her grandmother, with whom she lived, her purpose was to open a school for girls, and devote herself to teaching, not merely as a means of support, but of leading a useful life. Her grandmother died early in the year 1862, and she then began a private school in rented premises, which promised to be eminently successful.

I must mention one fact in regard to Miss Baldwin which I do with some reluctance; but it is necessary to show the self-abnegation and courage with which she dis-

charged the varied duties of her life. While she was an infant, one side of her face was smitten with paralysis and sadly marred. As she grew up to womanhood, she was not unconscious of the disfiguration, and was often wounded at discovering that strangers were gazing at her "with the eye of curiosity." But it did not cause her to become misanthropic, or to shrink into retirement. She had duties to God and her fellow creatures to discharge, and in spite of all embarrassments she bravely sought to discharge them. While she at no period of her life engaged in the frivolous pastimes of many women, and generally appeared to discourage the particular attention of gentlemen, she mingled freely with her own sex, and early became a leader in every good work. At home among familiar friends, the disfiguration of her face was hardly thought of. It excited no pity, but rather enhanced the general admiration of her character. One side of her face was comely, and her figure was tall and well proportioned. No woman in the community was more admired and loved.

Under the circumstances related, Miss McClung wishing to keep a boarding house, and Miss Baldwin to conduct a school, in anticipation of Mr. Tinsley's retirement, I suggested to each of them separately, that they take charge of the Seminary. They were surprised and ridiculed the proposition. I, however, persevered in urging the scheme. I said to Miss Baldwin that I had noticed for years her success in teaching a class in Sunday School, and was satisfied that she had a peculiar talent in teaching and managing girls. There was no doubt as to Miss McClung's ability to manage the department suggested for her. They gradually became accustomed to the arrangement, and without further consultation with them, immediately after Mr. Tinsley's resignation, they were elected by the Trustees, and submitted to what seemed to be inevitable. They had no opposition—no one else would at that time have accepted the position. I had

ventured to predict that they would have twenty boarders, as many as the buildings would comfortably accommodate, and these with day pupils would furnish them the means of support and of usefulness.

An advertisement was put out that the school would open on the 1st day of October. The Seminary was almost entirely unfurnished, and each of the new Principals had only articles for her chamber. The supply of household furniture usually kept for sale in Staunton was exhausted. Soon, however, one and another boarding pupil was entered, till before the day appointed for opening arrived, the full complement was enrolled. In the dilemma the Principals resorted to the expedient of borrowing from their friends. No man would or could have started under such circumstances ; but many persons were ready and anxious to help two ladies so well known and so highly esteemed. When a boarder was entered, all necessary chamber and table furniture had to be borrowed—bedding, towels, chairs, dishes and plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, and the dwellings of many persons were stripped of all articles that could be spared. “Confederate currency” was by that time greatly depreciated, and there was no other; it was therefore stipulated that as far as possible the payments for board and tuition should be made in country produce—flour, corn, meats, butter, poultry, eggs, vegetables, wood for fuel, hay for a cow, and sorghum molasses.

The school opened, according to advertisement, on Thursday, October 1, 1863, with 80 pupils of whom 22 were boarders.

Miss McClung was accompanied at the Seminary by her venerable mother, whose presence there inspired confidence that pupils would be safe and well cared for. Mrs. McClung was widely known, especially by Presbyterian ministers, as a sister of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton, and was universally admired and loved for every excellence that adorns the female charac-

ter. She survived for some years, and during her life the young pupils of the Seminary nestled around her.

Miss Baldwin was fortunate in obtaining at the outset some accomplished assistant teachers. One of them was Miss Eliza Howard, a sister-in-law of Dr. McGuffey, Professor in the University of Virginia, who took much interest in the institution, and aided materially in arranging the course of instruction and the general plan of the school. It was arranged that in order to become a full graduate, a pupil must be proficient in the following studies :

1. English Literature.
2. History.
3. Mental and Moral Science.
4. Mathematics.
- 5-6 Natural Science, Chemistry, &c.
7. Our Ancient Language.
8. Our Modern Language.

Instruction in the various accomplishments was also duly provided for—elocution, music, drawing and painting, &c.

The experiences of the Seminary during the war are an interesting chapter in its history, and we have a sprightly account of them, written by Miss Augusta Bumgardner, a former pupil, and published in the Seminary Annual of 1893. Miss Bumgardner was not born till after the war, and obtained her facts from others. Her narration is styled :

The Seminary In War Times.

“It was in the fall of 1863, midst the cannon’s roar and the tramp, tramp of the soldier boys, that our courageous principal started her bold undertaking. We in these latter days can scarcely appreciate the difficulties attending such an enterprise. To provide board and fuel for so great a number at a time when flour sold at twenty-five

dollars a barrel and bacon at a dollar a pound was a problem not easily solved. All the long summer days were spent in laying in supplies, and by dint of unceasing perseverance, together with the aid of kindly friends, when autumn returned, a sufficient store had been collected to keep the wolf from the door, for a time at least. The trouble, though, did not end here. The provisions were in possession, but how to keep them ?

“Staunton in those days was a great depot for army supplies, and was consequently alive with soldiers wearing both the blue and the gray. The former’s proclivities for appropriating all the goods and chattels of their Southern foes, especially the contents of the larder, was a fact thoroughly within the grasp of a school girl’s mind. Accordingly when that dread cry, ‘The Yankees!’ went forth, down dropped every book and out rushed every girl. The wood pile, then just outside the present parlor window, there being no other back yard, claimed attention first, a soldier’s weakness in that line being proverbial. The girl would seize upon a log of wood, put one end on each shoulder, and off they’d go to deposit it in the dark and hidden precincts of the cellar. Many hands made quick work, and soon there was no trace of a wood pile save a few scattered chips.

“By stratagem which would have rendered a general famous, many barrels of flour had been procured, and deep and anxious were the debates as to the safest hiding place for the precious possession. At the suggestion of a bright-eyed little maiden, each girl draped a barrel in one of her white skirts—crinolines were then in favor—making thus a dainty dressing-table for every room. But alas ! there were more barrels than rooms. Accordingly the contents of the remaining ones were sewed up in a tick and did duty as a bed. When the tramp of the blue coats was heard, the thinnest girl in the school—and it is said she was the only thin one—chalked her face to a ghastly white and got into her bed of flour. As Miss

Baldwin ushered a Federal officer into the room to make the usual search, this ghastly figure suddenly rose up in the bed as if awakened from sleep. The startled officer backed out of the room with a murmur of apologies for disturbing a girl so ill. The pretty draperies aroused no suspicions, however, and the flour was saved to furnish food not only for hungry school-girls, but for many a wounded soldier lying sick and suffering in the hospital. On another occasion when the Federal soldiers were in the town the girls hid hams in every desk of the big school-room, not our present chapel, for that was the Presbyterian church, but the present office and the adjoining hall, then one room—even the stove had been duly filled, and there was just time for each girl to grab a book when the searching party entered. A studious company they appeared, notwithstanding the fact that many of their books were upside down. A little taken aback that the young ladies should show such indifference to their presence, the soldiers after a casual glance about the room, marched out, one of them remarking that the girls didn't seem much afraid, to which he received the prompt reply from a pert little miss near the door, "What's you to be afraid of?"

"Yet not always were their little schemes so successful, as when some of the girls attempted to roll a barrel of sorghum up the dining-room stairs and the head came out! They had this consolation, however, if they could not eat that sorghum neither could the Yankees.

"A favorite plan, when there was something valuable to be saved, was for the principal to show the search officers about; ushering them graciously into rooms and halls, up stairs and down, in and out; she took them through the endless maze of crooks and turns, until the poor men were completely bewildered and went off not a whit wiser for their pains, and at one time leaving a dozen barrels of flour in the hall where they had not been taken.

“Among other things there was a scarcity (and I believe there has never been an abundance) of men in the Seminary—in fact not a single being of the male persuasion dwelt within these walls. As a consequence, numerous apparitions, always clothed in male attire, were seen, and many were the mid-night processions of white-robed figures that marched down the dark gallery armed with pokers, tongs, shovels and other offensive and defensive weapons, in search of the dreadful man, who was never found but once. That once marks the epoch in the annals of the Seminary. The usual cry of ‘A man! a man!’ had been given, and the usual procession of trembling girls, with Miss Baldwin at their head, was advancing down the gallery, when there, crouched against the fence, oh horror of horrors! was a man. The crisis had come, but our principal, ever equal to an emergency, drew herself up, banishing her poker, and in thrilling tones exclaimed, ‘If you don’t go away I’ll shoot you.’ The terrified man made a wild leap for life and was lost to view over the fence. It is needless to say that very little sleep was in store for the frightened girls that night, and the kind old ‘Grandmother,’ Mrs. McClung, had her hands full to soothe their fears, for, as if there was protection in her gentle presence, they had all gathered into her room, spreading their cots upon the floor. This was their haven of refuge in times of trouble; whenever the Yankees were in town here they fled and here they staid, sometimes as many as thirty in the room, until perchance Jackson would come marching down the valley; then the blue-coats went fast enough. And what good times followed! such a singing and playing, practising up for the soiree that was always given to our own soldiers.

“How those girlish hearts beat at the entrance of the gallant lads in gray, whose tarnished braid and battered buttons seemed far brighter in their eyes than all the gilded glory of the blue. Thus with a never failing fund of cheerfulness, the girls bore their deprivations, en-

joying on that account their little diversions two-fold, and the years rolled pleasantly away.

"Friends, as I have said, were very kind and sent contributions of every sort. The dinner table presented a queer appearance, set as it was with odds and ends gathered from everywhere, no two cups and saucers alike, here a kitchen knife and there a silver one, while a stately cut-glass goblet was arrayed along side of a heavy china mug; but young appetites are not fastidious, and our girls grew strong and hearty, no matter if butter and gravy never appeared at the same meal, or if their coffee was made from rye and sweetened with sorghum. Sometimes their contributions from kind friends proved white elephants. As for instance, one day while Miss Baldwin was busy teaching a history lesson—she taught herself in those days, eight hours a day—a loud rap came to the door and a voice cried out, "Miss, here's some cakes a lady sent yer," or what sounded like that. A hearty clap greeted this announcement and all rushed out of the door to view the delicacies, when, to their consternation, the little urchin opened a bag and out crawled several large cats. The lady had sent a bag of cats, having heard that the rats were bad in school. As there was no means of providing for an increased household the cats were returned with thanks.

"The furniture of the rooms, like that of the dinner-table, was collected here and there, no two pieces being alike. As a general rule these little makeshifts gave the girls no concern, but in one case there was cause of discontent. Human nature, and especially school girl nature does not change much. A mirror had by great exertion been procured for every room but one, and the unfortunate inmates of that room were doomed to make their toilets without that very necessary aid. Patience at last ceased to be a virtue, and with almost tearful entreaty they begged Miss Baldwin to try yet once again; they had looked at themselves in the water bowl until they were tired,

and they did want a looking-glass. Miss Baldwin set out and returned triumphant, bringing the panel of an old-fashioned clock in which was set a mirror. A friend to whom she told her trouble had unearthed it from the dust and cobwebs of her garret. No plate-glass mirror was ever received with such joyful acclamations. Yet with all their interruptions and inconveniences these young girls steadily trod the path of learning. What cared they if every girl in the arithmetic class did have a different text-book, so long as they had teachers capable of surmounting the difficulty? And what mattered it if their new pieces, the present glory of the music pupil, were leaves torn from an old song-book, so long as they were sung into the admiring ears of our handsome soldier boys?"

An incident of "war times" may be related here as it is connected with Miss Baldwin and the Seminary. I do not remember the exact date, but it was probably in 1864—at any rate it was "during the war."

Miss Baldwin had, at the outset of her career, procured from somewhere and by some means—I do not know where or how—a second-hand piano. But after awhile she needed another, and one was offered to her at the price of \$800, I think it was, in currency, that is Confederate Treasury notes called Confederate money, our only medium of exchange. The instrument was no doubt a very indifferent one, as the price indicates, the currency being at that time greatly depreciated. But comparatively worthless as the currency was, Miss Baldwin had little of it. She, therefore, called upon me to sell something for her to supply the needed amount. I inquired what she had to sell, and she brought out a box containing her papers and exhibited two coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1000 each. I knew that bonds of that description, passing like bank notes from hand to hand, without requiring to be transferred at the Treasury in Richmond, were sought for by blockade runners, and

commanded a high premium. I therefore said if she would intrust the bonds to me I could arrange the matter for her, and she handed them to me without question.

The cashier of a Staunton bank was in the habit of going to Richmond every few weeks, and I requested him to take the bonds with him on his next visit to the city, and exchange them for registered bonds, to be issued in Miss Baldwin's name, on the best terms he could make. In due time he went, and on his return brought with him, instead of the \$2000 coupon bonds payable to bearer, \$3200 registered bonds payable to Miss Baldwin, and enough currency to boot, added to the sum on hand, to pay for the piano. The latter bonds were worth as much, dollar for dollar, to Miss Baldwin as the former, and by this stroke her wealth was increased by more than \$1200. The \$2000 thus traded off were just one-half of her inherited estate.

When the war ended the Principals found themselves in possession of a considerable amount of worthless "Confederate money" and some articles of second-hand furniture and musical instruments they had been able to purchase. The friends who had loaned furniture soon reclaimed the various articles which by that time they needed on account of the wear and tear in their own dwellings. The Seminary was thus again left nearly destitute of furniture. Some necessary articles, however, were procured in Baltimore on credit, and as means came in the building swere fully equipped.

One effect of the war was to bring the people of the Southern States nearer together and better acquainted with each other. By advertising and otherwise, information in regard to the Seminary was sent abroad, and many pupils from various Southern States attended during the session of 1865-6. From that time pupils have been attracted from Northern and Western as well as Southern States. The fame of this region as being free from malaria and other ailments prevalent elsewhere, has

doubtless induce many pupils to come here, and some who have come greatly run down, have returned home so invigorated that their parents could scarcely recognize them. The health of the pupils has always been remarkably good. Few cases of serious sickness have occurred, and only three deaths since the Seminary was opened for boarders in 1863.

From the time Miss Baldwin took charge of the school, meetings of the Trustees were seldom held, except to fill vacancies in the Board caused by death or removal. In November, 1867, the number of Trustees was reduced to seven, and on the 16th of that month, at a meeting held, eight additional members were elected.

The catalogue for the session of 1868-9 (the first that has been found) shows that the number of assistant teachers was 13, and the number of pupils 137, viz: From Virginia 98, Georgia 14, West Virginia 7, Alabama 6, Florida 2, and one from each of the following states:—North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio.

Among the assistant teachers appear the names of Misses Kate Courtenay, Virginia M. Strickler and Mattie L. Tate, who were long connected with the Seminary.

Mention has heretofore been made of Miss Eliza Howard as an early assistant teacher. She was afterwards joined by her sister, Miss Anna Howard. These ladies and Miss Courtenay and Miss Charlotte Kemper, who for many years did faithful service, were reared and educated at the University of Virginia, and were accomplished in every branch of teaching taught in that institution. Miss Kemper is now a missionary in Brazil.

Miss Strickler entered the Seminary as a teacher when she was quite young, and for a time taught various branches. She, however, became the principal teacher of Latin, and probably is one of the most competent and successful teacher of that language in the whole country. She is still at her post. Her certificate of proficiency is as good as the diploma of any college.

Miss Mattie L. Tate was the first head of the Primary Department. She was not only highly approved as a competent teacher, but was warmly loved by all who knew her. Her early death was universally lamented.

During the spring of 1869-70, the number of pupils was 152, and the list of teachers included for the first time the names of Misses L. G. Dunwoody and Nanny L. Tate.

Miss Dunwoody's specialty was history, and she was considered by her pupils "a born teacher."

Miss Nanny L. Tate, after the death of her sister, became sole head of the Primary Department, and has continued in that position to the present time, being charged with most delicate and important duties. She was the first full graduate of the Seminary.

The catalogue of 1870-1, recorded the names of 20 teachers, and 176 pupils. The pupils were from the following States, viz: Virginia 88, Georgia 28, Alabama 17, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 6, Texas 5, Illinois 4, Florida 4, West Virginia 4, South Carolina 3, District of Columbia 2, and one each from North Carolina, Mississippi and England.

The Trustees were still perplexed in regard to debts, and the want of means to pay them, as well as for making repairs to the buildings. On March 16, 1871, a committee was appointed to confer with Misses McClung and Baldwin in reference to a sale to them of all the rights and interests of the Board in the buildings and grounds of the Seminary; and that failing, to appropriate the annual rent, previously fixed at \$250, to the cost of re-roofing the buildings and other repairs. A sale was not affected, and doubtless the Principals expended the rents as indicated.

The late Judge L. P. Thompson having died, Misses McClung and Baldwin purchased from his executors a part of the lot belonging to his estate, adjacent to the church and Seminary grounds, on the north side, and ex-

tending from New Street on the west to Market Street on the east. On this strip of land, the Principals erected the large brick house fronting on New Street and the tall frame house near the east end of the lot. The former is known as the "Brick House" and the latter as "Sky High." This lot and buildings on it were of course the private property of the purchasers.

As soon as Misses McClung and Baldwin began to acquire some property, consisting at first of household furniture and many valuable musical instruments, they entered into an agreement in regard to the division and ownership of the property as between themselves. It was agreed that Miss Baldwin, as the younger, more active and more responsible of the two, should have two-thirds and Miss McClung one-third of all profits and property acquired by them jointly. This was regarded by Miss McClung and her immediate friends as just and proper.

The Presbyterian congregation having become too large for the old house of worship determined to build a new and larger church on the lot on the south side of Frederick street and fronting the Seminary, which had been purchased and donated for the purpose by Misses McClung and Baldwin. The work was begun in July, 1870, and in December, 1871, the congregation began to worship in the basement of the new building.

It was generally understood by common consent, that the old church building was to be turned over to the Seminary and remodelled for its use. Without waiting for any formal action of the congregation, whose Trustees held the legal title to the old church ground and buildings, including the Seminary buildings, the Principals, encouraged by several members of the Board of Trustees, immediately set to work to prepare the house for school purposes. The roof was taken off and the walls were raised so as to provide a third story and chapel and general school room; the second story was divided into dormitories; and the first

floor converted into a dining room, kitchen, &c. These changes involved the expenditure of a large sum of money, paid by the Principals. It had been contemplated and promised that the Trustees of the Seminary, after obtaining title from the Trustees of the church, should execute a deed of trust on the property to secure the Principals the amount of their outlay. This plan was unsatisfactory to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. While he knew that neither of the Principals would ever purposely permit the alienation of the property and its diversion from Seminary purposes, that result might follow if they departed this life without leaving wills, the Trustees having no means of redeeming the property. Miss McClung was profoundly indifferent to the whole matter, and the Secretary suggested to Miss Baldwin to take a long lease of the property, free of rent, instead of a trust deed. She readily agreed to this proposition, being willing for any arrangement having a show of fair dealing with her and her associate.

Thereupon a meeting of the congregation having authorized their Trustees to convey the old church property to the Trustees of the Seminary, and the necessary judicial authority for the transfer having been obtained, on Wednesday, February 26, 1873, the Secretary of the Board presented to a meeting of the Trustees held that day, a deed executed by the Trustees of the church, dated November 1, 1872, conveying to the Trustees of the Seminary the real estate on the north side of Frederick street and between New and Market streets, pursuant to the decree of the Circuit Court for Augusta County at June term, 1872. The deed was accepted and ordered to be recorded in the Clerk's office of the Hustings Court of Staunton. It provided that a majority of the Trustees should always be members of the church making the deed. The consideration was nominal. No money was paid, and the Trustees as such had no money to expend for any purpose. For the first time, however, they became the

legal owners of real estate, and indeed of any property.

At the same meeting, the Secretary presented the draft of a deed of lease of the real estate belonging to the Seminary, to Misses McClung and Baldwin for the term of twenty years, beginning August 1, 1871, in consideration of costly improvements made by them. This deed was approved and ordered to be delivered to the grantees for recordation. It contained various stipulations in regard to loss by fire, &c., which need not be copied here.

But the record of proceedings says further: "It is understood by the Board that said deed makes no provision for the payment of certain debts due from the Seminary to Wm. M. Tate, Davis A. Kayser, Jos. A. Waddell and John Trimble for money advanced by them (\$500 each) in 1860, for the building of the Seminary, it being understood that said debts have been, and are to be, cancelled and given up by the parties to whom they are due."

As stated heretofore, the Rev. Wm. Browne was one of the six members of the Board who paid \$500 each, in 1860; but in consideration of his circumstances, Misses McClung and Baldwin refunded to him the greater part of his claim.

John D. Imboden, another of the six, had borrowed the money from Mr. William Guthrie with which to pay his quota, and executed his bond to Mr. Guthrie for the amount, with Wm. M. Tate as security. Gen. Imboden had become insolvent when the final arrangement was made, and his obligation to Mr. Guthrie was still unpaid and binding on Maj. Tate. It was, however, thought unreasonable that Maj. Tate should not only pay his \$500 (which he did) but also Gen. Imboden's quota. The matter having been represented to Mr. Guthrie, he generously abated a considerable part of his demand, and Misses McClung and Baldwin paid the remainder.

Mr. Trimble gave his \$500 bond to the Presbyterian church, but, as far as I know, it was never paid.

The Trustees felt relieved of responsibility by their lease of the Seminary to the Principals, thus ridding themselves, or the institution, of debt, and as long as Miss Baldwin survived, they had little to do, except as stated, to meet occasionally to fill vacancies in the Board. The members present at the meeting on February 26, 1873, were: John Wayt, President, Jos. A. Waddell, Secretary, Rev. Patterson Fletcher, Rev. W. E. Baker, Wm. M. Tate, Wm. Frazier, (who had been re-elected after his return to Staunton), Davis A. Kayser, John K. Woods, and Wm. J. Nelson. Gen. Robert D. Lilly was elected a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alexander H. Taylor.

It will be noticed that there was no Treasurer, the Trustees having no funds, and not expecting any.

In the catalogue of 1873-4, the name of Miss Ella C. Weimar appeared for the first time as a teacher. The number of pupils that year was 216.

During the spring of 1874-5, Mr. F. W. Hamer, who previously had taught German, became the principal teacher of instrumental music, and has continued in that position to the present time, having sustained himself as an accomplished musician and faithful teacher. The number of pupils was 204. After this, for a number of years, the names of pupils were arranged in classes, or schools, every name being repeated several times, so that the total number at each session cannot be ascertained without more trouble than the compiler thought it necessary to take. The number varied somewhat, but the patronage of the school continued liberal, and some years applications for board and tuition were declined for want of room.

Misses McClung and Baldwin, finding themselves in possession of necessary means, purchased the remainder, and much the larger part of the Thompson lot. The

stately old dwelling house on the lot, now called "Hill Top," was fitted up for the use of the Seminary, and afforded eight or ten additional dormitories.

They afterwards acquired a house and lot on the east side of Market street, between Frederick and Beverley streets, which afterwards fell to the lot of Miss McClung.

Nothing of special interest in connection with the Seminary occurred for several years, but in 1880, a calamity fell upon the institution.

On the 10th of August, 1880, Miss Agnes R. McClung departed this life, after a short illness, to the great grief of all her acquaintances. Her death was to Miss Baldwin, as she declared, the greatest affliction of her life, and her loss to the Seminary was irreparable. To Miss Baldwin she had been a sympathetic and safe counsellor, and so unerring was her judgment that Miss Baldwin asserted that she had never failed to follow her advice that she did not regret it. The boarding pupils with whom, chiefly, Miss Agnes had to do, were won by her kindness and unselfish efforts to promote their welfare and happiness. Yet she was a rigid disciplinarian, encouraging no insubordination or deception. Her influence in the Seminary was most beneficent.

Miss Agnes, as she was generally called, left by will, to Miss Baldwin, all her interest in the personal property acquired by them jointly, consisting of the entire equipment of the Seminary. Her interest in the first part of the Thompson lot she devised to Miss Baldwin for life, with remainder to the Trustees of the Seminary.

Miss Susan H. Heiskell, a lady of refined manners, Miss Baldwin's aunt, to some extent filled the vacancy caused by Miss McClung's death; and finally, Mrs. Ella Hamilton, after occupying several minor positions, became matron and discharged the duties of the office creditably to herself and usefully to the inmates of the Seminary. Mrs. Hamilton's worthy successor is Miss Shawen, the present matron.

In accordance with the terms of the lease, Miss Baldwin became, at the death of Miss McClung, sole lessee and principal.

To people generally, Miss Baldwin appeared perfectly self-reliant, but she often sought the advice of a few confidential friends. Her feelings were very sensitive; to dismiss a teacher who had proved inefficient, although a worthy person, caused her much distress; and the misconduct of an insubordinate pupil who had to be returned home, was an acute affliction to her. However, she sometimes received ungracious treatment from persons who had been recipients of her kindness. On one occasion I found her greatly distressed, another affliction had occurred—I do not remember what—she said, “People think me very strong and stern—they little know how I suffer,” and the tears flowed down her cheeks. Touched with sympathy for her, I urged her to retire from her position, but she said, “No, too many persons are benefited by my continuing here and I must remain.” After this interview she went forth apparently strong and brave to bear her burdens.

She did not waste her income or resources, but she did not seek to hoard for her own gratification. Her ambition was to endow and perpetuate the Seminary. At the same time, however, she was liberal to a fault in her contributions to religious and benevolent causes and to many individuals. She furnished board and tuition to many worthy pupils free of charge.

Meetings of the Trustees were held in 1881, 1885, 1887 and 1889 only to fill vacancies in the Board.

Finding the need of an Assistant Principal, Miss Baldwin, in 1889, obtained the services of Miss Ella Weimar, who continued to perform the duties of the office most efficiently during the remainder of Miss Baldwin’s life. Soon afterwards she employed Mr. W. W. King as secretary and general assistant, who proved effi-

cient and useful in a high degree. He also continued in his office till Miss Baldwin's death.

The twenty year's lease to Misses McClung and Baldwin expired August 1, 1891, but Miss Baldwin continued to occupy the premises and conduct the school as previously. No change was thought of.

Miss Sarah E. Wright, daughter of a missionary and born in Persia, was for eleven years the accomplished and enthusiastic teacher of English Literature. In her hands the course was greatly extended, and became as extensive and thorough as in most of the colleges in the country. To train her pupils in English composition, she issued a magazine annually, composed of contributions by her class. This Annual for May 1893, contains an article by Misses Ethel Gibbs and Sadie Anderson, which gives some hints as to the internal affairs of the Seminary. The mention in it of various teachers and pupils, and even of apartments, is somewhat interesting, and I make the following extracts from it. It is styled

"Reminiscences"

"Miss Nannie L. Tate now occupies the lower floor of 'New House,' and the partitions of the first three rooms having been removed she has a much larger and lighter room. The Calisthenic Hall is now given up to 'mail call' and dancing with the exception of a few classes in the morning. Elocution and Calisthenics are taught in the new Gymnasium, which has been added to the upper side of 'New House.' The addition is carried up to the third story, in this way making the studio much larger and adding four new rooms to 'Sky High.' This aerie is now well protected by three teachers instead of one. Miss Wright still has her same room in the south-east end. Miss Fairchild (teacher of drawing and painting) occupies the eastern corner of the new part, and Miss Metz (teacher of Modern Languages) the room west. Miss Weimar has Miss Fairchild's old room in the lower story,

Miss W's room being given up to girls—only to good ones, however, as the street is so temptingly near.

"In '91 Mlle. Jacot went to Norfolk. Her place was supplied during the spring of '91 and '92 by Madame Garvier, whose memory is still dear both as a thorough teacher and a kind friend. She added to her French work lectures on physiology which were interesting as well as instructive. Unfortunately, on her return from Europe last September, she was quarantined on board the *Normania*, and after so long a delay in the midst of cholera did not return to the Seminary for fear of bringing to us the dreaded disease. At the French table now presides Mlle. Metz, who has successfully carried on the classes, and thanks to Madam's thorough beginning last year she has been able to keep up the compositions—a new task to the French girls. * * * *

"Miss Douglas has been succeeded by Mrs. Darrow, a former graduate of the Seminary, both in music and in the literary department, a daughter of Mrs. Crawford, who is so tenderly remembered by many of the old girls. * * * *

"When Mr. Lane died in Brazil in March of '92, (how well we remember his pleasant talks!) Miss Baldwin invited Mrs. Lane to make her home with us, and she, with her two daughters, occupy Miss Douglas' room in Birch House. When we look back on the past years we wonder how things went on without Mrs. Lane, who is now at every turn with an encouraging word for the downcast and a tender and sympathetic one for the sick and sorrowful. * * * *

"Alas! how many of those we have known and loved have gone to the upper home. There is Mary Woods who was with us in school but a few months, left us before Christmas and died in February; Dr. McFarland (pastor of the Presbyterian church), whom we have learned to love as a personal friend. * * * *

"Miss Mattoon, whom we all remember so pleasantly,

left us in '88, and with her usual enthusiasm over all good works, she is now much interested in missions. On account of ill health she cannot offer herself to go to foreign lands, but she is doing what she can at home.

"Miss Haughwout was here from '88 until '92, and no heart but felt a pang of regret at her departure. None but pleasant memories are connected with her, and her beautiful soirees came before us as oases in the desert of Seminary life; and though we go, it will be good to know that she is back again in her old place, for here she is to return next September. Elocution has this year been taught by Miss Roberts, whom 'to know is to love' and to whom the Seminary is not new, as she was here some years ago.

"Miss Riddle is back again after a year of rest. Past times live to us in the inspiration and delight of her teaching. Miss Firor, who took her place, is, we hear, living with her sister in Catlettsburg. * * *

"It is to Miss Williamson that we now call when we are in trouble on Chapel Hall (for Miss Riddle has moved to Little Chapel Hall) and it is Miss Williamson who suppresses undue excitement there, who takes us to our dressmakers and is our stand-by and our friend on all occasions.

" 'Mr. Thompson', (the night watchman) whose side blanket was so gracefully scoloped for the sakes of the girls' 'memories,' no longer escorts timid maidens to 'Hill Top' with his 'Yes Miss' and 'To be sure, Miss,' but the Seminary now-a-days is guarded from all intruders by Mr. Lickliter, whose dignity is so imposing that we pass him by in silent awe. * * *

"Many have come and gone in six years, and many faces are lost in the maze, but some, by their prominence while here, still retain prominence in the memory. As faithful workers at the Library table we remember Virginia Lucas and Sue Stribling, whose work was always remarked, for they carried off all the honors. Some

names are still mentioned in the class for the excellence of the work they did, and the new girls are likely to think 'there were giants in those days' as they hear of Jacquilen Epes and Edna Baer, of Elizabeth McMillan and Fannie Ogier. Roselle Mercier's wit is missed, but we hear of it as charming others. Lucille Foster no longer graces our stage with her beautiful recitations, nor does Fannie Colbert's familiar voice resound through the Chapel. But 'Aunt Sarah' is still on the back gallery and willing to tell you that 'Maybe Miss Baldwin's in the office, or if she aint there she's in her room, or maybe she's gone down street.' 'Uncle Ches.,' too feeble to look after 'Miss Mary's things,' any more, is living with his daughter in Staunton.

"Six years is a long Seminary life. Does life always get dearer as it grows older? Can any one give it up without casting one longing, lingering look behind? Like every other girl who comes in September, we were sure by November that nothing would tempt us to return. Yet six returning Septembers has found us more glad to come back to the sheltering home and kind friends we have made here. * * * *

"We leave dear faces and warm friends. 'Who will ever give us more pleasant cheers than Mr. King, or nicer counsel than Mr. Murray? Who will ever set us such an example of beautiful self-sacrifice as Mrs. Williamson, of unflinching devotion to duty as Miss Weimar, of persistent work as all our teachers, of triumph over difficulties as our dear Principal? Where will the hills be bluer, the grass be greener, the songs of the birds be sweeter, or the fall of water more musical than just here at the Seminary?'"

The well known Rev. Dr. W. T. Richardson occupied the chairs of Mental and Moral Science and acted as chaplain during several years. His gentle wife, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, taught History at the same time. She died at the Seminary.

Dr. Richardson was succeeded after an interval by Mr. John Murray.

Mrs. Ann Magill, an accomplished lady, and her cultured daughter, Miss Mary Tucker Magill, widely known as an author, were for some time connected with the Seminary. The former filled various positions with great acceptance, and the latter taught Elocution.

I must not omit to mention that soon after Miss Baldwin took charge of the school, Mrs. Anna Brown Fultz, an eminent musician, taught vocal music with marked success. One of her pupils and successors in that line, Mrs. Mary Crawford Darrow, was equally esteemed as a vocalist.

Misses Sallie Holliday, Mary L. Mattoon and Martha D. Riddle did not enter the Seminary as teachers and did not come at the same time; but being alike in their general characters, I class them together. All of them were and are (for they are still living, and long may they live!) highly competent and most conscientious teachers, and their influence in the Seminary has been marked and benign.

Miss Holliday taught History, and after leaving the Seminary was principal of a school in Missouri.

Miss Mattoon, daughter of a missionary and born in Siam, during her first connection with the school, taught Elocution and Physical Culture. After an absence of some years, she is now teacher of Mental and Moral Science and Bible History.

Miss Riddle has long been the teacher of History. Her younger sister, Miss Jennie D. Riddle is a highly esteemed teacher of English and Mathematics.

Among the teachers at the Seminary for longer or shorter periods were the following, all full graduates: Nannie T. Link, Mary Lou Bledsoe, Emma L. Wills and Kate St. Clair May.

At a meeting of the Trustees held April 13, 1895, the

following preamble and resolutions were offered by Jos. A. Waddell and unanimously adopted :

“Whereas, Miss Mary J. Baldwin has long efficiently and successfully presided as Principal of the Seminary, and the Trustees desiring to testify their appreciation of her services by permanently connecting her name with the institution, thus making it a memorial of her :

“Resolved, that the Legislature of Virginia be asked to amend the act passed January 30, 1845, by which the Trustees were incorporated, so as to change the name from Augusta Female Seminary to MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY.

“Resolved further, that the Legislature be also asked to amend said act so as to allow the Seminary or the Trustees thereof for its use, to hold property, real and personal, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in amount or value.”

The act was duly passed, December 14, 1895, and in addition to the foregoing provided that the Trustees might, upon the recommendation of the Principal, confer degrees or honorary titles on former or future full graduates of the Seminary, who might be thought worthy.

Pursuant to the last mentioned provision of the amended act, on May 18, 1897, the degree of A. M. was conferred on the following graduates : Miss S. S. Cummins of Montana, Miss Carlotta Kable of Virginia, Miss Nettie L. Du Bose of China, Miss Edna J. Gilkeson of Virginia.

Nothing of interest in connection with the Seminary, that need be mentioned here, occurred for several years. Miss Baldwin had, however, acquired more valuable real estate. She had purchased eight or ten acres of land within a mile of the Seminary, and improved them for a large garden and pasture lots; and on a lot at the corner of Frederick and New streets she erected four handsome residences. She also purchased the house and lot at the

northeast corner of New and Prospect streets, Staunton.

During the summer of 1890, she with several teachers and pupils, made a voyage to Europe, and visited England, Scotland and parts of the continent. She returned home greatly refreshed, declaring that ten years had been added to her life. But, alas ! it was not long till persons near her discovered that her health was impaired. There was no discernable disease, but a general decline; and early in the year 1897, her end was obviously near at hand. During the morning of July 1, 1897, she died in her chamber. This result had been long expected, and caused no surprise, although the lamentation was deep and widespread.

The estimate of Miss Baldwin by the Trustees is set forth in the following Memorial prepared by Judge Grat-tan, and adopted at the first meeting of the Board after her death :

“After nearly half a century of earnest, faithful and successful labor, Mary Julia Baldwin passed to her rest at 8 A. M. July 1, 1897, in the 68th year of her age.

The time of her departure was appropriate. The fields around her native city were yellow with the golden harvest, the orchards of her loved Valley laden with ripening fruit. The flowers in every yard and garden exhaled incense. A fitting time for this faithful life to end, for this mortal to put on immortality, for this tired reaper to lay down her well-used sickle and take up her golden harp.

“She was the daughter of Dr. William D. Baldwin and Margaret L. Sowers. Left an orphan in her seventh year she was reared by her maternal grandparents, John C. Sowers and his wife, and while she was the recipient of all the care and love that could be bestowed upon her by these good people, she must have sadly missed a mother’s tenderness and pined for a mother’s love. May we not see the hand of a wise Providence in this, which fitted her so well to fill the place of mother and guide and

friend to the lonely girls who left their happy homes to come to her? She knew the sorrows of their hearts and how to win them to love and truth. Is there one of them in this fair land upon whose ear this mournful news shall fall, who will not feel a mother's loss in her? Unmarried and childless she passed away, and yet in all the borders of this Southland her daughters will rise up and call her blessed.

"She was educated at the Augusta Female Seminary, then in charge of the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, and her whole life was spent in the city of her birth. Modest and retiring, it was with difficulty she was induced to undertake, in conjunction with Miss Agnes McClung, the conduct of the Seminary in 1863; but having entered upon her duties all doubts vanished and these two, complements of each other, moved on from adventure to success. Since 1880 she had the sole conduct of the school, now in honor of her named, by act of the Legislature, Mary Baldwin Seminary.

"It is difficult to analyze the character of one so well rounded. She was modest without timidity, tender without effusion, firm without severity, kind but true, her justice was nice and discriminating and so tempered with mercy as to lose its sting. Her judgment was clear, her convictions strong, her faith firm, her will determined. She never strayed from the paths of duty to walk in ways of pleasure, but flowers sprang under her feet and blessings attended her progress. Her great generosity was without ostentation, guided by wisdom, and neither bounded by sect nor continent. She loved her friends without dissimulation and never had an enemy. She was oftentimes bold to audacity in the conduct of her school, but the secret spring of her conduct was an unfaltering faith in her heavenly Father and the efficacy of fervent prayer. An atmosphere of purity and holiness seemed to surround her, which repelled the coarser things of the

world, while it mellowed and fathomed the higher and more refined.

“Her place in the hearts of this people will never be filled.

“She scattered bounty o’er a naked land
And read her history in its grateful eyes,
“Servant of God, well done.”

At the time of Miss Baldwin’s death, the Board of Trustees consisted of the following members :

1. Rev. George G. W. Finley, D. D., President.
2. Jos. A. Waddell, Secretary.
3. Davis A. Kayser.
4. John Echols.
5. James H. Blackley.
6. Newton Wayt.
7. H. St G. Tucker.
8. Charles Grattan.
9. Gilbert G. Child.
10. Wm. A. Burke.
11. James N. McFarland.
12. Arista Hoge.
13. Henry D. Peck.
14. Henry A. Walker.
15. Rev. A. M. Fraser, D. D.

The first meeting of the Trustees after Miss Baldwin’s death was held July 3, 1897, fourteen members of the Board being present.

Besides the adoption of the memorial heretofore mentioned, resolutions were adopted, setting forth that Miss Baldwin having constituted the Trustees by her last will and testament, her devisees and residuary legatees, with certain conditions, the provisions of the will with the conditions, be accepted; that Miss Baldwin having at the close of the previous session, made all necessary arrangements for carrying on the school during the following session—employing teachers and other assistants—

all contracts made by her to that end, be ratified and confirmed as far as necessary for the Board to do so, the affairs of the Seminary being nominally conducted during the session by Miss Baldwin's executors, to carry out her contracts; and that an Executive Committee of five members be appointed to act in conjunction with the executors in the conduct of the school.

Miss Weimar was appointed Principal *pro tem.* and Mr. W. W. King, Business Manager.

The Executive Committee appointed, consisted of the Rev. Dr. Finley, *ex officio*, Rev. Dr. Fraser, Judge Charles Grattan, Mr. Henry D. Peck, and Mr. Henry A. Walker.

The Board met again on Tuesday, August 10, 1897, and resolved that during the ensuing session, Miss Weimar, the acting Principal, be authorized to employ teachers in cases of vacancy, to fix their compensations, and generally to discharge all the duties pertaining to the office of Principal, referring to the Executive Committee in such cases as she might desire its advice; and that Mr. King, acting Business Manager, be authorized to hire servants and other employees, and to take care of the grounds and other property of the Seminary.

The acting Principal and Business Manager were required to make monthly reports to the Committee of the work accomplished by the teachers, the progress, &c., of the pupils, with suggestions in regard to the health, comfort and efficiency of teachers and pupils, and statements of all money received and paid out.

By her last will and testament, Miss Baldwin left an aggregate of \$21,000 to religious objects and causes; liberal bequests to relatives and many personal friends, and the remainder of her personal estate to the Seminary. The furniture and all the equipment of the Seminary, were immediately turned over by the executors to the Trustees, and put by them in charge of Miss Weimar and Mr. King. There was no inventory and appraisement of this class of property, and its exact value cannot there-

fore be stated. It was, however, worth a large sum, particularly as it embraced many costly musical instruments. Up to and including July 27, 1904, the executors have turned over to the Treasurer of the Seminary money and investments amounting to \$31,522.52. Some of the investments made by Miss Baldwin, cannot be fully realized, and little remains to be secured from this source. A considerable part of the money paid to the Treasurer was soon expended in the erection of a large and costly building, as will hereafter appear, thus reducing the amount in the hands of the Treasurer.

The real estate devised to the Trustees consisted of the Thompson lot, four dwelling houses and lots on Frederick and Market streets, the house and lot on the northeast corner of New and Prospect streets, and the garden and pasture lots near town.

The total value of the bequests to the Seminary was hardly less than \$100,000.00.

Mr. Murray was ill at the time of Miss Baldwin's death, and died greatly lamented soon afterwards, not having known of her departure during his life. He was eminently a good man, and a scholar of superior attainments, being a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. In addition to his duties as a teacher, he acted as chaplain to the Seminary for some years, and was generally burdened with solicitude in regard to the religious welfare of the pupils.

At the meeting of the Trustees held January 25, 1898, the Chairman of the Executive Committee made an oral report in regard to the present management and condition of the Seminary, and spoke in terms of high praise of the administration of Miss Weimar and Mr. King.

The Committee also reported a series of By-laws, which, after discussion and amendment, were adopted. They provide for meetings of the Board at stated times, the election of a Principal and a Business Manager

annually at the January meeting, to hold office for one year from the 1st of July ensuing, the salaries to be fixed by the Board; the election of an Executive Committee annually at the May meeting of the Board, to meet once a month, for the election of a Treasurer; the Executive Committee to audit monthly the accounts of the Business Manager, and of the Treasurer once a year; the Principal to have the selection of teachers, the physician and the intendant of the infirmary, and in cooperation with the Business Manager to fix their salaries or compensation, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, and to have general control of the school, making monthly reports to the Committee of all matters pertaining to this department; the Business Manager to select and engage all employees not otherwise mentioned and fix their compensation, to collect and disburse the running expenses of the school, to purchase supplies and to have general care of all real estate and furniture belonging to the Seminary; to make contracts for repairs and improvements, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, making monthly reports to the Committee of all matters pertaining to his department.

The 14th By-law provided that all income from any source whatever over and above the running expenses of the school shall be expended in permanent improvements of the property, or the gratuitous education of worthy young ladies.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a Principal and a Business Manager for the year to begin July 1, 1898.

Miss Ella C. Weimar was nominated for the office of Principal, and the roll being called was unanimously elected.

Mr. W. W. King was nominated for the office of Business Manager, and in like manner was unanimously elected.

Mr. Henry A. Walker was elected Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Trustees, May 24, 1898, it was reported that the number of boarding pupils for the first half of the session of 1897-8, was 92, and of day pupils 90, total 182; for the second half of the session, boarding 94, day pupils 90, total 184.

The Business Manager reported that the receipts for the year, to May 1, 1898, were \$33,398.40, and the disbursements \$25,715.14, leaving in hand at said date \$7,783.26.

Mr. Walker having been elected Treasurer, declined a re-appointment on the Executive Committee, and Mr. Jos. A. Waddell was appointed in his place.


The prosperity of the school during the first session after the death of Miss Baldwin, was highly encouraging to all connected with it.

During the vacation of 1898, many improvements and repairs were made.

IV.

Administration of Miss Weimar.

FOUR meetings of the Board of Trustees were held during the session of 1898-9.

The report of the Executive Committee to the meeting of January 10, 1899, congratulated the Board upon the condition of the Seminary and the encouraging progress made under the judicious and faithful administration of the Principal and Business Manager.

The number of pupils at the date of the report was, boarders 105, day pupils 95, total 200.

The Executive Committee was directed to inquire in reference to increased class-room accommodations, and to use all surplus income in that direction for any or all purposes mentioned in By-law fourteen.

Miss Weimar was re-elected Principal and Mr. King Business Manager.

The report of the Treasurer showed that he had in hand, January 1, 1899, the sum of \$15,151.50, received from the executors of Miss Baldwin and a small amount of interest on investments.

The plan of a new building to provide many additional dormitories, having been informally considered for some time previous, at a meeting of the Trustees held April 13, 1899, it was resolved that a building to conform to a plan submitted by an architect be erected as soon as possible. It was prescribed that the building contain sixteen sleeping rooms, with additional trunk rooms and lavatories, the walls to be faced with buff brick, and the whole to be of the best materials. A building committee was appointed, consisting of James H. Blackley, James N. McFarland, Arista Hoge and W. W. King, to

select the site, to let the contract, superintend the work and to draw on the Treasurer for necessary funds from time to time. The site of the building agreed upon was on a line with Hill Top, with that house on the east and New street on the west.

The report of the Executive Committee, May 26, 1899, stated that too much praise could hardly be given to the Principal and Business Manager for the diligence, fidelity, tact and skill with which they had conducted their respective departments and discharged the delicate and difficult duties assigned to them.

The number of pupils enrolled during the session about to close was 215, boarders 118 and day pupils 97.

The report of the Principal stated that the conduct of the pupils had been commendable, and patrons generally had expressed satisfaction at the progress of their daughters and wards and gratification at the accounts of the school given by them.

The report of the Business Manager stated that he had in hand, May 1, 1899, a balance of \$9,495.24, out of which, however, a considerable amount of expenses was payable at the close of the current session.

At a called meeting of the Trustees, June 9, 1899, the Executive Committee reported the estimated cost of the proposed new building was about \$11,000, and the Committee was instructed to proceed with the work without delay.

The building was finally completed, but at a total cost of about \$12,800, which was defrayed by surplus funds accumulated in the hands of the Business Manager and contributions by the Treasurer.

The Executive Committee reported to the Board, October 1, 1899, that the number of pupils enrolled was 200, of whom 107 were boarders. Two of the latter had withdrawn, one 19 and the other 27 years of age. Both were well-grown; and having had poor advantages of edu-

cation they could not endure the mortification of being classed with very young and small girls.

The Principal reported that there was an increasing demand for single beds and only two pupils in a chamber; and recommended the re-modeling of the building called "Sky High," so as to provide additional dormitories.

The recommendation was approved, and the work was speedily accomplished.

The amount expended since the close of the preceding session, in repairs and purchase of new furniture, was \$2,839.08. "These repairs, &c.," said the Committee, "have added largely to the attractiveness of the Seminary."

The next meeting of the Board was held January 16, 1900, thirteen members being present.

The total enrollment of pupils for the first half of the session was 212.

The application and conduct of the pupils were commended by the Executive Committee.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good.

The buildings were more comfortable than ever before. The heating apparatus acted excellently.

"The buildings," said the Committee, "are in as good condition as their structure and age will possibly permit—newly painted, papered and kept perfectly clean. The improvements in the chapel heretofore reported have fully answered their purpose; and those in the dining-room have added materially to the comfort of all concerned." "The fare," continued the Committee, "is better than ever before, and under the skilful and generous management of Mr. King and Mrs. Chase, the table is not only a model of cleanliness and order, but is furnished with the best the market and country affords of meats, fowls, vegetables and fruits, and bread, butter and coffee that cannot be excelled by any private home in the city."

The balance of cash in the hands of the Business Manager, January 8, 1900, was \$3,493.20.

The Treasurer had received during the year 1899, from the executors of Miss Baldwin, the aggregate of \$6,100, had contributed on account of new buildings, \$5,480.30, had in hand on other investments \$15,475, and had in cash \$539.87.

Miss Weimar and Mr. King were continued in their respective offices.

At the meeting of the Board, held June 10, 1900, the Executive Committee reported that the session just ended had been the most successful for many years. The number of pupils was 220, representing 27 states. The health of the pupils had been unusually good.

The Business Manager recommended many repairs and improvements, which he was authorized to have made forthwith, as far as means in his hands and to be collected would admit of.

The Building Committee was instructed to have a stone wall erected along the upper premises of the Seminary on New street, and the Treasurer was instructed to honor drafts of said Committee from time to time on account of said work.

The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the session of 1900-1 was 203.

At the meeting of the Board held October 9, 1900, the Building Committee submitted a detailed report in regard to the costs of the new building called "Memorial Hall" in honor of Misses McClung and Baldwin.

The Executive Committee reported to the Board on January 22, 1901, in reference to various matters: The health of the school had been better than at any period of the present management. Miss Hopkins, teacher of vocal music, had a severe attack of grippe while at her home, and was absent from the school for two months. Till her return her place was supplied by Miss Hughes, of Cincinnati.

At the request of the Principal, she was authorized to send abroad such teachers as she might select, to ac-

quaint themselves with methods of instruction and obtain any other useful information. Accordingly, Misses Nanny L. Tate and Martha D. Riddle, being appointed for the purpose, visited a number of the most celebrated schools in Northern States. They were well received, and every opportunity was afforded them to obtain the information they sought.

The Executive Committee further stated that the health of the school had not given occasion to tax improved capacity of the infirmary; but the greater comfort of those using it amply justified the improvement.

The new departure in the employment of a female teacher of instrumental music had been entirely satisfactory. Miss Leeb, the teacher, had enjoyed large advantages of instruction in this country and in Europe. The place of Miss Perine, the Elocution teacher, had been satisfactorily filled by Miss Frost, whose reputation was fully sustained by her conduct in the class and her performances in the city. Miss Frances Barton Bates, of Missouri, a lady of elegant acquirements, was engaged as teacher of Literature, and was abundantly satisfying all requirements, when family affairs rendered it necessary for her to give up teaching and return home. Her place was supplied satisfactorily by Miss Spalding, a graduate of Chicago University. Miss Emerick, a German lady, had been employed to fill the place of Miss Richard, who was compelled to return to her home in Russia, and had proved an admirable teacher of Modern Languages. Nine pupils had withdrawn since the beginning of the session; two of them had left without permission from home or the Seminary, and their application to return was refused. One left because her parents were afraid to compel her to remain; and another who came from bravado and only remained a month. Others left for sufficient reasons.

At the meeting of the Trustees, May 21, 1901, the privilege of free tuition was extended to a worthy pupil, and board as well as tuition to two others.

The 21st of May, 1901, was the occasion of an interesting proceeding at the Seminary. On that day a memorial window in honor of Miss Baldwin, placed by the Alumni Association of the Seminary in the Chapel Hall, was unveiled with suitable ceremonies. But first a brief account of the Association, which I call *Alumni*, because the young ladies insist upon calling themselves Masters and Bachelors of Art, and why not Alumni instead of Alumnae ?

In the summer of 1893, a few graduates met at the Seminary and determined to form an Alumni Association. A temporary organization was effected, with Miss Nanny L. Tate, President, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Hill, Secretary, and Mrs. Nellie Hotchkiss McCullough, Historian, and correspondence was opened with graduates living at a distance.

The next meeting of the Association was held at the Seminary, May 25, 1894, at which twenty full graduates were present. At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Bettie Guy-Winston, President; Mrs. C. May Erwin-Coleman, Vice President; Miss Janet K. Woods, Treasurer; Miss Augusta Bumgardner, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Nellie Hotchkiss McCullough, Corresponding Secretary. By request, Mrs. Anne Woods Sampson represented Miss Baldwin at the reception given to the members. An initiation fee of \$1 was required, and an annual contribution of 50 cents.

I cannot define exactly what the Association proposed to do; but its general object was to promote feelings of friendship among the members, and to foster a sentiment of loyalty towards their *alma mater*. It was, however, soon resolved to found a scholarship for the board and tuition of a pupil to be selected by the Association.

The Association has met annually at the close of each session of the Seminary, and the proceedings have been printed in a paper called "The Record," which has con-

tained many letters from absent members and contributions in prose and poetry, some of them showing much literary accomplishment.

In 1901, the number of enrolled members was 208, viz; From Alabama 4, Arkansas 1, California 3, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 8, Colorado 1, District of Columbia 7, Florida 8, Georgia 16, Illinois 6, Kansas 2, Kentucky 8, Louisiana 3, Maryland 3, Montana 2, Missouri 7, Mississippi 5, Nebraska 1, New York 2, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 1, Tennessee 14, Texas 10, West Virginia 4, Missionaries in Foreign Countries 10, Virginia 72.

Soon after Miss Baldwin's death the Association resolved to provide a memorial window in her honor. The window was accordingly procured—a beautiful specimen of the art—and was ready for unveiling on May 24, 1901.

On that day, the Association met in the Chapel Hall, many friends, besides the members, being present. Mrs. Nellie Hotchkiss McCullough presided with her usual dignity and grace.

The Rev. G. W. Finley, D. D., opened the proceedings with prayer.

Then Miss Virginia Lucas, of Charlestown, West Virginia, read a poem appropriate to the occasion, composed by her.

Next, Mr. Jos. A. Waddell, by request of the Alumni, presented the window to the Trustees of the Seminary, delivering an address of which the following is the conclusion, referring to Miss Baldwin:

“She now rests from her labor, but she is not dead in this seminary and in this community. Before her departure hence, the trustees performed a graceful act in changing, by legislative authority, the name of the seminary which she had built up from a low estate to its present proportions, and calling it for her.

“This whole place is thus her monument. None of the great people of the world better deserve a monument than she. But it is fit that there should be in this hall a

special memorial of her, and, in behalf of the alumnae, I have the pleasure of presenting to the seminary the window which will now be unveiled."

Whereupon, Master Baldwin Darrow, a young kinsman and namesake of Miss Baldwin, unveiled the window.

The Rev. A. M. Fraser, D. D., accepted the window on behalf of the Trustees of the Seminary, and spoke in part as follows :

"On behalf of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, its trustees, its officers, its teachers, its pupils, its employees, every one of whom has a proprietary interest in the memory of Miss Baldwin, I accept this window which has been placed here as a memorial of the honored woman for whom the school is named. On behalf of the city of Staunton which feels a maternal pride in her most distinguished daughter, I accept this tribute from the alumnae, a noble band of matrons and young women, scattered abroad throughout the United States and foreign lands, makers of homes, of communities, of churches and missionaries of the cross on the frontiers of civilization, who themselves have been moulded by the gentle but powerful influence of this great, modest spirit.

"We receive the window as a monument that will not allow to perish the memory of our benefactor and friend. When the Israelites passed dry shod over the river Jordan, they erected on the other side a monumental pile of the stones they had gathered in the dry bed of the river that in the years to come when their children should ask, 'what mean ye by these stones?' they might answer, 'This Jordan was cut off before the ark of the Covenant of the Lord.' As successive classes of young ladies come into the institution and ask, 'Why is it called the Mary Baldwin Seminary?' they will be told it was named for the woman whose genius made its walls to rise and whose philanthropy gave it a permanent endowment. But when they enter this chapel and see that window, they will know without being told not only that Miss Baldwin

was great and good, but also that there was a grace and a charm in her life, because her pupils loved her and they have risen up to call her blessed."

* * * * *

"It is a singular fact that while Miss Baldwin's life was a long one, just one-half of it was spent in comparative obscurity and inactivity, and her special gifts were not suspected by herself or any one else. We often hear one say, 'I am of no use in the world.' Miss Baldwin's life was a complete refutation of that error. At the age of thirty-four she might have said with as much reason as most people who say it: 'I am of no use in the world.' And yet all unknown to her there lay before her and opened to her a career of extraordinary usefulness and renown. Truly 'We know not what a day may bring forth,' and truly 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.' At the foot of the window is the modest recital that this window is 'Erected by the Alumnae Association.' It is that fact which lends its peculiar value to the tribute. It would not be the high encomium that it is if it had been erected by any other hands. While it speaks most eloquently of Miss Baldwin's worth, it speaks no less eloquently, though unconsciously, of that of the alumnae. It is because the alumnae are what they are that we hold our high opinion of Miss Baldwin who made them what they are. It is because they appreciate her that we know them to be what they are. So in receiving this memorial window at your hands we dedicate it to the double office of commemorating at once the virtues of the great teacher and those of her pupils.

* * * * *

"The Good Book says, 'The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.' It is for God alone to make the remembrance of the righteous 'everlasting.' We are doing what we can today to make it at least lasting. How long will this window last? Shall it be fifty

years, a hundred years, five hundred years, a thousand years ? I pledge you that we shall take it into sacred keeping and resolve that it shall outlast everything else in this school except its name. If by the wear and tear of time these walls, which have already stood for nearly a hundred years, should fall and it should become necessary to build another chapel, we will build it to fit that window. If by the progress of invention the houses we now use should become as antiquated as cave dwellings are compared with them, the problem for the future architect will be to build his structure in harmony with this graceful relic. If by further progress of invention, houses may be dispensed with and architecture itself become a relict of lost art, the genius which works this transformation in the modes of human living must also devise some way to preserve what is dear to human sentiment and make some casket for this jewel, for what this woman hath done must be told for a memorial of her.

“Again, we receive the window as a suggestion, the inauguration of a movement, the first of a group of monuments. Already the happy thought has taken root of erecting another here in honor of the full graduates of the Seminary. I believe I am in a position to say that when a young woman has mastered the university course in this institution and has enrolled herself among the full graduates, she deserves a monument of her own capacity and the indomitable perseverance and courage she has shown in that achievement.

“We shall also want a window that in a peculiar sense shall be the companion of this one, a memorial of Miss Agnes McClung, whose lofty character and wide acquaintance contributed dignity and fame to the undertaking at the outset, whose sanctified wisdom helped to build the school, whose motherly influence and sympathy radiated to the whole circle of girls that gathered about her and at her death bequeathed her earnings to the endowment.

“We should also perpetuate the name of the Rev.

Mr. Bailey, who first conceived the thought of founding the school, to whose judicious and faithful labors we owe the inception of it, and of whom we have now no other memorial than the portrait which adorns the parlor walls."

The exercises were closed with the Recessional ("Lest we Forget") by the vocal class of the Seminary, and the Benediction.

Mrs. McCullough was succeeded as President of the Alumni by Mrs. Walter Riggs Spratt of Alexandria, and she by Mrs. Sallie Spears Hicks, of Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Trustees of the Seminary, some years ago, granted to the Alumni the privilege of appointing a day scholar to be educated free of charge.

The Executive Committee reported at the meeting of the Board, January 21, 1902, that 4 boarding pupils and 7 day scholars enjoyed the privilege of school without charge. The number of daughters of ministers at reduced rates was 11.

The Treasurer reported the amount in his hands, January 16, 1902, as \$16,389. During the year 1901 he received from Miss Baldwin's executors the sum of \$1214.

During the same year, the Business Manager collected rents amounting to \$1350, and besides the rents, had in his hands, on January 1, 1902, a balance of \$5,752.88 derived from other sources.

On May 20, 1902, the Executive Committee reported that the session of 1901-2 had been the most successful since the present management took charge, in respect to the number, conduct and progress of pupils, fidelity and success of teachers, and good management on the part of officers. The number of boarding pupils was 143 and of day scholars 93. One pupil had been dismissed on account of her bad conduct. Miss Leeb, teacher of instrumental music, had left to be married, and her place was filled by Miss Schelling.

The following new teachers for the ensuing session had been secured : Miss Jane D. Riddle in place of Miss Kate St C. May, who had resigned ; Miss E. L. Parsons in place of Miss Hopkins, teacher of vocal music, who also had resigned ; Miss Almond, an A. B. of Columbia University, New York, teacher of Natural Sciences, in place of Miss Chatterton, whose services were dispensed with because she declined to perform certain duties required of her ; Miss Mary L. Mattoon, formerly connected with the Seminary and favorably known, took the place of Capt. Kable in the school of Mental and Moral Science.

The salaries of Miss Emerick and Miss Frost were increased.

During the session the Principal had visited several Northern institutions and obtained much valuable information.

Certain improvements were in contemplation—a new laundry, more and better music rooms, and additional and better recitation rooms.

Memorials of Messrs. D. A. Kayser and J. Mason Miller, Jr., members of the Board of Trustees, who had recently departed this life, were read and ordered to be recorded.

Messrs. S. F. Pilson and J. M. Spotts were elected members of the Board to fill the vacancies.

At the meeting of the Board June 24, 1902, a memorial of Judge Charles Grattan, lately deceased, was reported by Jos. A. Waddell, and ordered to be recorded.

The Rev. Wm. N. Scott, D. D., was elected a member of the Board.

Additions to the salaries of the principal and business manager were authorized.

The total enrollment of pupils during the session of 1902-3, reported May 19, 1903, was 266, including 169 boarders.

The balance in the hands of the business manager, May 1, 1903, was \$13,902.04, out of which the expenses of

April and May were to be paid. The average monthly expenses approximated \$5,000.

Mr. Hamer, teacher of instrumental music, and long connected with the school, was released from some of his previous duties, and Miss Gleitsman, a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Stuttgart, was engaged as a teacher.

Miss Topping, a pupil of the best teachers in Leipsig and Berlin was engaged to take the place of Miss Schelling, who was compelled to resign on account of the failing health of her father.

Miss Almond, teacher of physical sciences, a lady of high character and an able instructor, would not return next session because of her inability to maintain necessary discipline.

The executive committee reported, January 21, 1904, that the number of pupils enrolled was 266, of whom 184 were boarders. The capacity of the buildings had been strained to accommodate this number; the guest chambers, the young ladies' parlors, and a room in the infirmary being called into requisition, and even then there had to be some crowding at times. Fifty-two applications for board had to be declined because of lack of room.

The well at the farm had been completed. The depth of the well was 569 feet, and the cost was \$1422. The quality of the water was excellent, and the flow from 35 to 40 gallons per minute. This well was regarded by the committee as an important acquisition. It was bored during Miss Baldwin's life, soon after she purchased the lots, and was only deepened at this time.

Necessary steps had been taken to secure the Lynn property, at a cost of \$700. This is a lot with a small tenement on it, across Market street from the Seminary premises. The tenement was neatly fitted up and furnished so as to furnish dormitories for the white chamber and dining-room maids employed at the Seminary.

On May 17, 1904, the committee reported that the

general condition of the school and work of the Seminary had continued to be unusually good. The teachers and pupils had been diligent and faithful in their work and little or no sickness had occurred among them.

Both the principal and business manager urged the necessity for increased facilities in class rooms, music rooms, etc., to relieve the congestion and consequent inconvenience of the increased patronage of the Seminary. The committee had under consideration several plans for affording the relief asked for. One plan contemplated the pulling down of "Little Chapel Hall" and a part of "Chapel Hall," and erecting in their places a building to afford ample accommodations for class rooms, music rooms, library, laboratory, and to give much needed relief to the domestic department of the Seminary.

Another plan proposed an addition to "Hill Top," and the enlargement of the "Boiler House," so as to give more dormitories and a better laundry room, thereby affording in other parts of the buildings better arrangements for class and music rooms.

The former plan was deemed very important, but it involved greater outlay of money and more time than could immediately be given,—therefore, the former plan was postponed and the second was adopted.

A committee composed of Messrs. Peck, King, Landes, Hoge, Blackley and McFarland, was instructed to propose at once to erect and furnish the addition to "Hill Top", and also to raise the roof of the Boiler House, so as to give a suitable room for the laundry, the whole cost to be paid out of funds in the hands of the Business Manager and not to exceed \$10,000.

At the meeting of the Trustees, June 21, 1904, the Business Manager submitted his annual statement of receipts and disbursements.

The balance on hand June 15, 1903, was \$9,830.76, and collections on account of board and tuition from said date to June 15, 1904, amounted to \$68,380.84, making a

total of \$78,211.60. The disbursements during the same time amounted to \$60,472.56, leaving a balance in bank, June 15, 1904, of \$17,739.04. At the same date the uncollected accounts amounted to \$10,541.45.

The amount reported on hand June 15, 1904, derived from house rents, not included in the foregoing, was \$3,174.83.

On motion of Dr. Finley, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Board to prepare a history of the Seminary from its beginning to the present time.

The annual January meeting of the Trustees was held Tuesday, January 17, 1905.

The Executive Committee reported that the total enrollment of pupils for the present session to date was 285, of whom 193 were boarders.

Early in the session there were 7 withdrawals, of which number 5 were advised to leave on account of ill health, and 2 left because they found the Seminary was not a school for so called "society" pleasures.

After the Christmas holiday, 16 pupils withdrew for various reasons; but these, as well as those who left earlier, made room for new pupils of whom 13 had come in.

The usual repairs and refittings to the buildings were made during the last summer vacation. The addition to "Hill Top" was completed and furnished at the following outlay :

Hill Top addition,	\$ 7,571 73
Furniture for same,	1,604 83
Repairs to old Hill Top building,	1,247 40
Total	<hr/> \$10,423 96

By the addition to Hill Top and improvement of the old house, an admirably constructed and furnished building was secured, affording 16 new dormitories.

The Business Manager had on hand, January 1, 1905, exclusive of rents, \$13,606.34. He had taken out fire in-

surance to the amount of \$53,250, at a cost of \$1597.15.

The amount derived from rents in hand January 1, 1905, was \$5,424.98.

The Executive Committee was authorized to contract for and have erected a stone wall along the front and sides of the grounds.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report showing investments of funds in his hands, as of January 11, 1905, amounting to \$20,575.

Miss Weimar and Mr. King were re-elected Principal and Business Manager, respectively, as usual at the January meeting.

The Secretary having reported the death of Dr. N. Wayt, a member of the Board, since the last meeting, a committee was appointed to report suitable resolutions in respect thereto.

Dr. J. B. Rawlings was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board.

The reports of the Executive Committee quoted in the foregoing narrative, with the exception of two or three, were written by Dr. Finley, President of the Board and *ex-officio* chairman of the Committee. To his untiring care and business skill we are indebted for the preservation of much interesting and valuable information in respect to the Seminary.

V.

Conclusion.

Board of Trustees, January 17, 1905.

1. Rev. Geo. W. Finley, D. D., President.
2. Jos. A. Waddell, Secretary.
3. Henry A. Walker, Treasurer.
4. James H. Backley.
5. James N. McFarland.
6. Arista Hoge.
7. Henry D. Peck.
8. Rev. A. M. Fraser, D. D.
9. H. St G. Tucker.
10. William H. Landes.
11. J. M. Quarles.
12. Rev. Wm. N. Scott, D. D.
13. Samuel F. Pilson.
14. J. M. Spotts.
15. Dr. J. B. Rawlings.

Officers and Teachers

Session of 1904-5

MISS ELLA C. WEIMAR,
PRINCIPAL.

REV. A. M. FRASER, D. D.,
CHAPLAIN.

HELEN AUGUSTA WILDER,
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

MARTHA D. RIDDLE,
HISTORY AND BOTANY.

VIRGINIA M. STRICKLER,
LATIN AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

GRACE ELIZA HARDY,
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

MARIA A. E. EMMERICH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MARY L. MATTOON,
MORAL AND MENTAL SCIENCE AND BIBLE HISTORY.

NANNY L. TATE,
PRINCIPAL OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, MATHEMATICS
AND ENGLISH.

JENNIE S. RIDDLE,
BESSIE C. LEFTWICH,
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

SARA GREENLEAF FROST,
ELOCUTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

LOUISE TRACY HULL,
DRAWING AND PAINTING.

F. W. HAMER,
C. F. W. EISENBERG,
PIANO, ORGAN AND HISTORY OF MUSIC.

LILA MARCHAND,
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THOMAS BEARDS ORTH,
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND MANDOLIN.

ELISE D. GLEITSMAN,
MINNIE TOPPING,
PIANO.

KATHARINE S. PARSONS,
VOCAL MUSIC.

ANNA M. STREIT,
LIBRARIAN.

HARRIET SHAWEN,
MATRON.

MRS. BETTIE W. CHASE,
HOUSEKEEPER.

MAY V. LAMBERT,
INTENDANT OF INFIRMARY.

DR. H. H. HENKEL,
PHYSICIAN.

WM. WAYT KING,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

The present condition of the Seminary is in striking contrast with its beginning.

The school was opened in the fall of 1842, in the upper room of an old frame house at the south-west corner of New street and Courthouse Alley, where the Eakleton Hotel now stands. The lower room of the house was the shop of a cabinet-maker, the noise of whose hammer and saw sometimes disturbed the exercises of the school.

Now, the Seminary occupies the sunny slope of one of Staunton's great hills, on a lot of about four acres; fronting on Frederick street, on the south, and extending from Market street on the east to New street on the west. The grounds are adorned with trees, shrubbery, flowers and grass, and afford ample space for out-door exercises and pastimes. They are studded with large and costly buildings which furnish 160 apartments: Parlors, Office, Library, Dining Hall, Chapel or General School-room, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Studio, Infirmary, Conservatory; many Class Rooms and Music Rooms and a hundred Dormitories all handsomely furnished.

The Library contains about 3,300 volumes of choice literature, and the Music rooms are supplied with 35 pianos and 3 organs, all of first class.

The garden, less than a mile from the Seminary, is highly improved, and furnishes an abundant supply of fresh vegetables and small fruits, while the adjacent lots furnish pasture for the Seminary cows.

Four handsome dwelling houses devised by Miss Baldwin, are rented, and these add to the income of the school.

At the close of Mr. Bailey's second session, in 1844, there was an indebtedness of \$38 for rent of school room, which perplexed the Trustees no little. On June 14, 1904, there was a balance in Bank to the credit of the Seminary, all expenses of the preceeding session paid,

of \$17,739.04, besides the sum of \$3,174.83, which had accumulated from rents.

The little pamphlet issued by Mr. Bailey in 1844 bears the same relation to the present catalogue that the New England Primer does to Webster's Dictionary unabridged.

The morning exercises of the school are opened in the Chapel with singing, Scripture reading and prayer. At various times much religious interest has prevailed in the school, and many of the pupils have become church-members. Two of the most eminent teachers have gone as missionaries to foreign countries—Miss Kemper, heretofore mentioned, and Miss Ella Cummins, who spent several years in Mexico, but was compelled to return on account of impaired health.

Of the pupils 15 have gone on the same errand. Their names and the scenes of their labors are as follows :

Janet H. Houston, Mexico and Cuba.

Fanny Leak, (Mrs. Patton) Japan.

Carrie Ballagh, Japan.

Ruth See, Brazil.

Mrs. C. R. Womeldorf, Brazil.

Mary Leyburn, (Mrs. Junkin) Korea.

Libby Alby, (Mrs. W. F. Bull) Korea.

Sophia Peck, (Mrs. James Graham) China.

Bessie Smith, (Mrs. James Woods) China.

Lottie Witherspoon, (Mrs. Eugene Bell) Korea.

Pauline Du Bose, (Mrs. L. L. Little) China.

Nettie Du Bose, (Mrs. W. F. Junkin) China.

Jennie Woodrow, (Mrs. Woodbridge) China.

Nelly Van Lear, (Mrs. Webb) China.

Irene Mann, Japan.

Many esteemed teachers and assistants, not mentioned heretofore, I take pleasure in naming here :

Of instrumental music teachers, besides Messrs. Hamer and Eisenberg, were the following :

Joel Ettinger.
John Koerber.
Carl Hintz.
Barthold Meyer.
Prof. Hasselleff, Modern Languages.
Madam Garcia, “ “
Madam Marandaz, “ “
Madam Hasselleff, Art.
Miss Helen Fairchild, Art.
Miss Fanny Johnston, English Literature.
Mrs. Fanny Page, Elocution.
Madam Jacot, Modern Languages.
L. C. Therry, Modern Languages.
Miss Georgia Ripley, Intendant of Infirmary.
Miss Sue Rogers, “ “
Mrs. Maslin, “ “
Mrs. Williamson, “ “
Mrs. Dabney Harrison, “ “
Mrs. Points, “ “
Miss Lottie Price, “ “
Miss Annie Hodgson, “ “

Of the thousands of pupils since 1863, many have obtained certificates of proficiency in one or more schools and the various accomplishments; but comparatively few have received certificates in the eight schools so as to become full graduates.

The Full Graduates from 1866 to 1904, inclusive, stated in the order of graduation, are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. Nanny Lewis Tate, Virginia, | 1866 |
| 2. Mattie Lyle Tate, Virginia, | 1867 |
| 3. Bettie K. Guy, Virginia, | 1867 |
| 4. Nannie Gooch, Virginia, | 1868 |

5.	Nannie Thornton, Virginia,	1868
6.	Esther Baird, Virginia,	1869
7.	Aurelia Brown, Virginia,	1869
8.	Nannie Link, Virginia,	1869
9.	Lizzie Kirkpatrick, Virginia,	1870
10.	Josephine Moore, Virginia,	1870
11.	Nannie McElwee, Virginia,	1870
12.	Flora Welsh, Virginia,	1870
13.	Annie E. Woods, Virginia,	1871
14.	Lizzie Harris, Georgia,	1872
15.	Mec McIntyre, Georgia,	1873
16.	Mattie A. Beggs, Alabama,	1873
17.	Mary B. Crawford, Virginia,	1874
18.	Sallie Harman, Virginia,	1874
19.	Bettie D. Webb, Alabama,	1874
20.	Stuart Slemmons, Tennessee,	1874
21.	Mary L. Estes, Tennessee,	1874
22.	Nellie Hotchkiss, Virginia,	1874
23.	Alice Wilson, Virginia,	1875
24.	Ella Oliver, Mississippi,	1875
25.	Jennie Daniel, Virginia,	1875
26.	Lucy Ewing, Virginia,	1875
27.	Mollie Herring, North Carolina,	1875
28.	Lizzie Wilson, Virginia,	1875
29.	Jennie Gray, Virginia,	1875
30.	Isabel Patrick, Virginia,	1875
31.	Kate Baker, Virginia,	1876
32.	Nannie Harris, Virginia,	1876
33.	Linda McClure, Virginia,	1876
34.	Bessie Roberts, Georgia,	1876
35.	Emma L. Wills, Virginia,	1876
36.	Mary Coalter, Virginia,	1876
37.	Olivia Huck, Texas,	1876
38.	Helen Reid, Virginia,	1876
39.	Lucy P. Waddell, Virginia,	1876
40.	Leila C. Gunn, Georgia,	1877
41.	Annie Johnston, Georgia,	1877

42.	Mary Lara, Virginia,	1877
43.	Mary Blakey, Virginia,	1878
44.	Mary Tapscott, Virginia,	1878
45.	Gertrude Gunn, Georgia,	1879
46.	Sallie M. Spears, W. Virginia,	1879
47.	Fannie M. Symington, Kentucky,	1879
48.	Flora C. Firor, Kentucky,	1879
49.	Fannie Smith, Virginia,	1879
50.	Mildred Watkins, Virginia,	1879
51.	Sue Daniel, Virginia,	1879
52.	Etta Donnan, Virginia,	1880
53.	Maria Abert, Mississippi,	1880
54.	Mary Aldrich, Texas,	1880
55.	Flora McElwee, Virginia,	1880
56.	Lizzie Hill, Georgia,	1880
57.	Allielee Wood, Tennessee,	1880
58.	Corrie Ewing, Virginia,	1880
59.	Susie Selman, Georgia,	1880
60.	Florence Childress, Texas,	1881
61.	Mary Forman, Kentucky,	1881
62.	Ada Converse, Georgia,	1882
63.	Lida Dunlop, Virginia,	1882
64.	Mary Grattan, Virginia,	1882
65.	Marion Woodrow, South Carolina,	1882
66.	Kate McCall, South Carolina,	1883
67.	Lizzie Firor, Kentucky.	1884
68.	Margaret Spencer, Texas,	1884
69.	Estelle Vanmeter, West Virginia,	1886
70.	Minnie Vanmeter, West Virginia,	1886
71.	Catharine A. Paxton, Virginia,	1887
72.	Elizabeth A. Alby, Virginia,	1888
73.	Helen M. Bridges, Maryland,	1888
74.	Jacqueline S. Epps, Virginia,	1890
75.	Lizzie D. Hanger, Virginia,	1891
76.	S. Brown Stribling, West Virginia,	1891
77.	Sadie E. Anderson, Virginia,	1893
78.	Carrie P. Bell, Virginia,	1893

79.	Augusta Bumgardner, Virginia,	1893
80.	Mattie B. Wayt, Virginia,	1893
81.	Mary R. Macatee, Virginia,	1894
82.	Kate St. Clair May, Virginia,	1894
83.	Pauline McA. Du Bose, China,	1895
84.	Nannie W. McFarland, Virginia,	1896
85.	Mary E. Trotter, Virginia,	1896
86.	Carlotta W. Kable, Virginia,	1897
87.	Edna I. Gilkeson, Virginia,	1897
88.	Nettie L. Du Bose, China,	1897
89.	Abbie M. McFarland, Virginia,	1898
90.	Mary S. Berkeley, Virginia,	1900
91.	Mary H. McIlwaine, Virginia,	1900
92.	Mary Sharp Williams, Mississippi,	1900
93.	Isabel Hill Scott, Alabama,	1900
94.	Nora B. Fraser, Virginia,	1901
95.	Ellen D. Hamilton, Virginia,	1901
96.	Rebecca B. Gilkeson, Virginia,	1901
97.	Celia M. Timberlake, Virginia,	1902
98.	Margaret H. Kable, Virginia,	1902
99.	Helen M. Barnes, Virginia,	1902
100.	Mabel W. Leftwich, Virginia,	1903
101.	Janie A. Williams, Mississippi,	1903
102.	Mary E. Robertson, Virginia,	1903
103.	Lillian Waddell Weller, Virginia,	1904

For many years it has been the custom at the Seminary to give public entertainments, or soirees, several times during each session, at which there is much music by the pupils, vocal and instrumental, recitations, and exhibitions of physical culture. These occasions are much enjoyed by the pupils and ladies and gentlemen invited to attend.

At the close of the session, the last Saturday evening is devoted to exercises such as just mentioned. On the ensuing Sunday, a Commencement Sermon is preached in the First Presbyterian church by a minister invited to

officiate. On Monday evening there is another musical entertainment ; and on Tuesday diplomas, certificates and prizes are distributed, with appropriate ceremonies, in Chapel Hall, generally in the presence of a large number of spectators.

I cannot close this compilation without mention of Miss Anna M. Streit. In the list of officers of the Seminary she is styled Librarian, and she does preside in the Library ; but she might be called General Assistant, for she is the willing and efficient helper of all who need help.

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